# AMERICAN ELECTION SCENE

## Stevenson's Record As Governor

**ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Governor of the State of Illinois, is the nominee of the Democratic Party for the office of President of the United States.**

Although Adlai Stevenson did not seek elective office until he ran for Governor of Illinois in 1948, he has served in the fields of national government and international relations.

From his forebearers Adlai Stevenson has inherited a rich tradition of public service. His maternal great-grandfather, lawyer Jesse W. Fell, was one of the first citizens of Bloomington, Illinois. He helped to plan the city of Bloomington, founded its first newspaper, 'The Pantagraph,' and founded Illinois State Normal University. Governor Stevenson's paternal grandfather, Adlai E. Stevenson, was Postmaster-General under President Grover Cleveland, and later became Vice-President of the United States in Cleveland's second administration. The Governor's father, Lewis Green Stevenson, was Illinois' Secretary of State from 1914-1916.

Adlai Ewing Stevenson was born February 5, 1900, in Los Angeles, California, where his father was then assistant general manager of the newspaper, 'The Los Angeles Examiner.' Here, Adlai and his sister, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Ernest Ives, grew up. Stevenson attended public elementary schools in Bloomington, studied for a year in Switzerland, then attended Choate School in Connecticut. He entered Princeton University, became managing editor of the college newspaper, 'The Daily Princetonian', and, in 1918, enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve. After graduation from Princeton in 1922. Stevenson attended Harvard Law School, worked as a reporter on the Bloomington 'Pantagraph', and graduated from Northwestern University Law School in 1926.

**HIS CAREER**

In 1927, Governor Stevenson became a clerk in the Chicago law firm of Cutting, Moore and Sibley. At that time he began to take an active role in international affairs. He joined the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations and eventually became its president. Later, in 1940, Stevenson became Chicago chairman of the William Allen White Committee to defend America by aiding the Allies.

Stevenson's public service began early in the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. In 1933, he was called to Washington to serve as special counsel for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He toured the U.S. holding hearings and advising farmers, ranchers and dairymen how to utilise the act. He next handled tax and legal problems for the Federal Alcohol Control Commission. In 1935, he returned to his Chicago law practice.

**IN THEATRE OF WAR**

In 1941, he was recalled to Washington to serve as special assistant to Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox. His duties took him on inspection tours through the Pacific theatre of war, to Algeria, Tunis, Sicily, Italy, Gibraltar, Liberia, England, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Holland and Belgium. In 1943, Stevenson headed a Foreign Economic Administration mission whose objective was to study means for revitalising the Italian economy and to determine how best to re-establish local government. In 1944, he went on an Army Air Force mission to evaluate strategic bombing in Germany.

Stevenson served as an assistant to two U.S. Secretaries of State, Edward Stettinius and James Byrnes. He helped to arrange the United Nations San Francisco Charter Conference in 1945. Next he went to London as a member of the U.S. delegation to the U.N. Preparatory Commission which set up machinery for the first meeting of the General Assembly. Stevenson later served as an alternate delegate to the second session of the General Assembly in 1946-1947.

**HIS RECORD**

**Governor Stevenson's national reputation is based on his administration of the Illinois state government during the past four years.**

During his term, the civil service merit system for state office-holders was broadened, state aid to education was increased, road improvement was started, mental hospitals were modernised, and 78 bills were passed by the legislature to modernise the state's governmental structure.

**Adlai Stevenson, centre, John Foster Dulles, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, U.S. delegates to the 1946-47 session of the United Nations at Lake Success, New York, listen to debate in the General Assembly.**

### AN ADLAI GREETING

**In Chicago, Adlai Stevenson waves from a balcony before leaving for the Democratic National Convention to accept the nomination for President of the United States.**

# D-DAY MAN FOR U. S. PRESIDENCY

## Republicans Put Up Five Star General

**GENERAL Dwight David Eisenhower, Republican Party nominee for the presidency of the United States, was born in Denison, Texas, on October 14, 1890. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1915.**

As a first lieutenant, stationed in San Antonio, Texas, he met and married Mamie Geneva Doud in 1916. They have one son, John, also a graduate of West Point, and a Major in the U. S. Army.

In 1926 Eisenhower graduated from the Infantry Trank School. He is an honours graduate of the Command and General Staff School. In 1928, he graduated from the Army War College, and in 1933, from the Army Industrial College.

Peace-time promotions in the Armed Services of the United States are slow; in 1934, Eisenhower held the rank of Major.

**IN PHILIPPINES**

Major Eisenhower helped solve plans for centralised control of military air power while in the office of the U. S. Chief of Staff in Washington. His next assignment was assistant military advisor to the Philippine Islands where he organised the Philippine Air Corps. An air power enthusiast, although he had always been a tank expert, he studied aeronautics and became a pilot at the age of 47.

Five days after the start of World War II, Lieutenant-Colonel Eisenhower was ordered to Washington. There, he headed the War Plane Division of the War Department General Staff to formulate the grand strategy of all theatres of operation.

**D-DAY MAN**

**In June, 1943, as Major-General (two stars), he was ordered to England. He led all Allied forces in the invasion of North Africa, Sicily, Italy and finally into Normandy, and through Europe.**

He became a full General in February, 1943, and a General of the Army in December, 1944. After the Nazi surrender on May 7, 1945, General Eisenhower was commander of the United States Zone of Occupation in Germany. In November of 1945, he returned to the United States to become Chief of Staff. He requested that he be relieved from active duty, and in 1948, became president of Columbia University in New York City, one of the outstanding institutions of higher learning in the United States.

**WITH N.A.T.O.**

On indefinite leave of absence from Columbia University, General Eisenhower was named Supreme Commander, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in December, 1950.

Since 1945, Dwight Eisenhower has been asked to become a candidate for the office of the President of the United States, but not until this spring, did he announce that he was resigning his post in Europe, as well as his commission in the Army so that he could actively campaign for the highest office in the United States.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, civilian, is the choice of the Republican Party for the presidency of the United States of America.

### OUT FOR BIG CATCH

**Ike as any other fisherman hopes for big catch.**

**(Below) Abilene, Kansas, welcomes Ike home after he returned from NATO Command.**

**(Left) Stevenson welcoming delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. (Right) In academic robes during investiture as President of Columbia University, Dwight D. Eisenhower stands at attention as the National Anthem is played.**

# Buffer Between Warring Blocs

AUGUST 15, 1952 marked India's fifth birthday as an independent state.

In that short space of time, after 90 years of total servitude, she has emerged as a stable power, and a pivotal force in world affairs. No one today questions her importance; and her essays in diplomacy are being studied and interpreted with the keenest interest.

## INDIA'S POLICY OF NON-INVOLVEMENT

By K. P. GHOSH

**IN any estimate of India's weight in diplomacy, the obvious points made are of course, geographical position, population and resources, and her psychological attitude towards East and West, and towards colonial countries.**

It is also recognised that but for her economic and industrial backwardness, her voice would have been heard with far greater effect. At the same time, there is no doubt that India is exerting a pressure in international affairs quite out of proportion to her present material power.

This seemingly contradictory situation cannot be explained by India's own attributes alone, by her national strength and weaknesses. It is necessary to take into account the present period in world history and the relationship of the world powers in the cold war.

### INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, in the early days of Indian independence, laid down that one of India's major guiding principles was non-entanglement in power politics, which was judged essential for the preservation of the independence and security of the young, weak state of India. But paradoxically it was only by renouncing that principle that India has enhanced her independence, security and prestige in the world.

**India has made important contributions to the establishment of the states of Indonesia and Libya, and to the waning of imperialist power everywhere. India has championed the cause of the People's Republic of China and of peace in Korea. She has come to be described as a key-force for world peace.**

The entire colonial world and all countries desiring to preserve peace now look to India for assistance, or at the very least, moral support. The light-headed and slightly dizzy pride that Indians felt in their new independence has given way to a more sober feeling of global responsibility.

India's considerable success has come about to some extent in spite of herself. The preconditions were already there, and matured during the days of her dependence. The hard fact is that India might not yet have secured her independence, had not an international situation that imperiously demanded it come to her assistance. The surprising spectacle of the vast and rich domain of India achieving freedom through negotiation has tended to overshadow the basic causes leading to it. A misplaced emphasis on the peacefulness of the transfer caused many, both in India and abroad, to doubt whether the substance of independence could really have been achieved. Even the most fervent constitutionalists seem to nurture a secret revolutionary spark that prevents them from believing in the genuiness of a peaceful transformation. And in fact in India's case they are not far wrong, for it should never be forgotten that India's "peaceful" acquisition of power was attained only after a century of physical struggle.

## Rallying Point For Peace

### HISTORIC FORCES

British history books black out that long period of national resistance following the great revolt of 1856-57, minimised and misnamed "the Sepoy Mutiny". India never ceased to be conscious of her subjection, nor to struggle against it, on the social, economic and political planes, under assured and determined leadership. These struggles have taken various forms, at times local, sporadic and disjointed, at other on a national scale. Their culmination under the Indian National Congress and Mahatma Gandhi reached a height of universal participation for which there is no paralled in history. A history of India's struggle for freedom has yet to be written, but enough is known for Indians to claim proudly that they have fully earned their independence.

Yet it remains true to say it was the international situation maturing over the decades, driving on Indian nationalism and undermining British imperialism, that in the final instance broke down Britain's imperial hold. This is in no way to minimise India's own efforts.

**Every important liberation event in modern history, from the American Revolution to the Chinese Revolution, has been largely helped to success by the international situation.**

Britain's hold over India snapped through Britain's exhaustion at the end of war. Mr. Attlee himself, then Prime Minister, admitted:

"No doubt we could have held India and Burma for two or three years longer. But we could have done so only at the cost of great expenditure of men and money, and in doing so we should have made certain that when they achieved independence, they did so in bitterness and in a determination to break clear of Britain for ever."

### OUR ALLIES

Britain's weakness had remained concealed from the world till early in 1947, when she was forced to call in the U.S. to take over the task of keeping Greece in the western camp. This surrender of Greece to the U. S. was nothing less than the subjection of Britain's world position to American world dominance as has been amply borne out by subsequent developments.

In the case of India, too, the weight of the U. S. made itself felt, for that country required a freer access to the resources and markets of India than was possible so long as she remained under Britain's chaperonage. From a different set of motives, the Soviet Union, too, was interested in the independence of India, the second largest country in Asia, and spearhead of all the colonial liberation movements.

Thus from both poles of the bi-polar power relationships of the world have emerged strong allies for the cause of Indian independence. Russians and Americans alike considered that Indian independence was overdue and that an independent India would hold a decisive position in East-West Power relations. This estimate remained true even after the advent of the new Republic of China, with all its ideological force and material power. The international cross-currents have aided the birth of independent India, and the powers who acted, more or less, as midwives cannot now disregard India's voice, whether they like it or not.

### FOREIGN POLICY

Yet India is only in the early stages of evolving a foreign policy. So far she has only a set of ideas and guiding principles but the actions themselves are still determined by considerations of expediency, in situations outside India's control. Both by its statements and its actions, Indian diplomacy has made

(Continued on Pages 23 col. 2)

### ... 'TAKE A CARD — ANY CARD' ...

Thiele in 'The Los Angeles Mirror'.

## Not So Funny

**I SEE that quite a little flutter is being made over the case of Dr. "Elizabeth" Forbes Sempill. I mean, Dr. "Elizabeth," as she was. She is not now. She changed over to Dr. Ewan Forbes Sempill. She became a man. Which means that I can welcome her now with open arms.**

"For years," the newspaper reports say, "Dr. Forbes Sempill has been known as the jolly woman physician who, as a member of an ancient Scottish baronial family, has worn kilts as if she were a male. She has for many years worn man's clothes, smoked a pipe, and had his hair cut short," etc., etc.

Some news hawks wanted to know further about it. But Dr. Ewan would not oblige. "Facts are stated in the advertisement in the 'Aberdeen Press and Journal'. I was known as Elizabeth, but I am now known as Ewan. I am not prepared to say anything further."

I can quite understand her. A grisly thought—but I don't think I would have spoken at all if I had been in her place. No, in HIS place, I mean. It is not one of those things you buck about.

What I suspect is that Dr. Ewan is far from being the only pebble on the beach. I strongly suspect that there is a far larger number of "Dr. Ewans" all over the place and around you than you and I know. The only difference between them and our Dr. Ewan is that our Dr. Ewan is a frank man. The others are not.

I can quite understand why they are not. It does not pay. If you still do not understand me—take a tram, or a train, or a bus. Try to take anything. You won't get it. Other hands are already on it. "Pale hands you loved beside the Shalimar." Presumably, a woman's hands. Yes, but only "presumably."

You may take it that when I blather thus, I am not talking as a tyro on the subject. I have kept tabs on quite a number of similar cases, and Dr. Ewan recalled them.

There was, for instance, the classic case of Zdenka Koubkova, the Czechoslovakian woman athlete of her time, who became "Mr. Koubek", in 1936. She held the world record for the 80 and 800 metres.

Then there was Madeleine Mary Woods, daughter of a Naval Hospital worker, who for 26 years lived as a woman, and started life afresh as—Mark Woods, a man. She was "detected" in Holloway prison where she had been sent for non-payment of a debt.

Barmaid Nell Caldwell of Crewe, aged seventeen, went into hospital wearing a skirt and a permanent wave, and came out as Alan Caldwell, in long trousers, jacket, collar and tie, with dark hair cut short.

But the bakery was taken by the woman who underwent a double sex change, as reported in the LANCET of May, 1937. A woman of 32, first she became a man, and then, "after an operation had been performed for the removal of a tumour, all the masculine attributes receded."

In all these cases—I have plenty more in my scrap-book—I am quoting from authenticated records. In fact, I have been collecting them from adolescence. In the beginning, I used to feel nervous over the cases. For, I was a young man then, just married and all that.

I am not nervous now, but only cautious. There is a "person," for instance—Head of a Ladies' Seminary in the town—who excites a strange urge in me every time I see her. I wish to give her a hearty smack on the back and greet him as one of the boys. I can't do it, of course, but the urge is there.

But frankly, I am not liking the theme at all. Let us switch over to less ghoulish subjects.

* * *

Why did Mr. Jayant M. Patni, organiser of the Jain Pragati Samaj of Bombay, call off a public meeting he had arranged for at Delhi? He said that he "had to" because the audience numbered one. He told the Press that he had called the Meeting for establishing a Delhi Branch of the Samaj.

That was quite all right, but why did he call the Meeting off? "His organisation." Mr. Patni explained. "aimed at bringing different sects of Jains under ONE BODY," Well, he got his "one body." You can never please some people, it seems.

* * *

You know, there are seven persons, six men and one woman, who read the "Patter." One of the six has sent a strange story for being featured in these columns. I have to oblige, of course, or the number will come down to six — and then, what will the Editor say?

It would appear from what he writes that for some time past, a sort of cold war was being waged between the Governor of his State and his Chief Minister. It was all over the question of their respective weights. The Chief Minister weighed no less than 3 maunds and a half whereas the Governor tipped the scales at a mere 90 seers.

Nothing was said openly, but each eyed the other in a sort of a silent tug-of-war. And then, somebody told the Governor that Bengal Rasgullas are good for putting on fat. The Governor ordered for Bengal Rasgullas. But the Governor's wife put her foot down on the suggestion. She did not want fat on her husband.

A compromise was reached by the Governor being "rationed" on Rasgullas. Just half-a-dozen in the course of the day, and not a morsel more — these were the terms of the compromise. The Governor had to agree.

The Raj Bhavan Doctor had assured the good lady of the house that six Rasgullas a day could not possibly make any difference. And yet, within a month of the course, the Governor was showing a distinct strain on the girth. Two pairs of eyes saw it, one male and one female.

The Doctor was called in — the ration was cut down to four, and yet the Governor grew Weight was taken, and it was found that the good Governor had put on five whole seers in a month and a half. The Doctor gave it up. But the Chief Minister did NOT. He engaged the local "Pinkertons" to investigate.

The rest of the story, as my correspondent relates it, makes dismal reading.

No more than four Rasgullas was allowed anywhere within the Raj Bhavan precincts. The good lady saw to that. And yet, it was obvious that the Governor was imbibing the stuff somehow. But how?

I don't believe it myself, but this is what my correspondent says: The Governor was putting away not six, not four Rasgullas a day — but two dozens of them. He did it in the course of this evening walks round the town — HAROUN AL RASCHID fashion — clad in a plain DHOTI and a KURTA.

He got the stuff at a confectioner's in the Chowk — and he ate it up squatting in an inner room back of the shop. One of "Pinkertons" agents reported it to the Chief Minister, and the Chief Minister has made it clear to the Boss that HE KNOWS. Important developments, my correspondent writes, are awaited with breathless interest.

As I said, I don't believe a word of it. But I have to oblige a "fan" — or where shall I be?

## PATTER: By Asude

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# REVOLT IN SPAIN LONG WAY OFF

## Discontent Against Franco Spreads

By MARIO ROSSI
(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

**HOW long will Franco endure as the dictator of Spain?**

**The underground is developing especially among labour ranks. They also have some well-kept arms. But the civilians who were frightened by the disastrous consequences of the civil war which brought Franco to power want no repetition of it.**

**The Roman Catholics, the Army and even the Falange — Franco's Party—are all discontented. They dread the fate of Italy, after Franco's exit. That is the basis of their discontent.**

**But from discontent to revolt seems a long way!**

**AFTER 13 years of the Franco regime is there still an organized resistance in Spain? How strong and effective is it? Will it strike?**

These questions rush to one's thought when the opportunity is given, as to this writer, to meet qualified spokesmen of the Spanish underground representing several shades of political ideology, from conservative Roman Catholic to left-wing socialist.

The one consensus is that the underground still exists, and is always active, but that it must await favourable circumstances to come out into the open.

It is important, I was told carefully to distinguish between the underground proper and the several elements of discontent within the structure of the Franco regime.

**A dictatorial regime cannot be overthrown before it has been thoroughly undermined from the inside. The end of Italian Fascism offers a revealing precedent.**

The most significant aspect of the Spanish situation is that the opposition to Generalissimo Francisco Franco, which once was limited to republicans and monarchists, now is spreading to those institutions and classes that represent the backbone of the Spanish dictatorship.

The Roman Catholic Church, the Army, business and financial circles, and the Falange itself, are reported to be increasingly discontented.

### WRITING ON WALL

More than to any ideological consideration, this discontent is due to concern over the consequences when and if General Franco falls.

**The writing on the wall was seen more than a year ago when hundreds of thousands of persons went on strike against the government.**

True, the cause of the strikes was mostly economical for Spain is one of the poorest and most inefficiently administered countries in Europe.

But whatever the primary cause of an overt act of defiance may be, it could lead far. It was equally in an effort at self-preservation that Mussolini's former supporters turned against him when it became clear that popular opposition was spreading.

### CHURCH VIEW

The Roman Catholic Church long has been recognized as one of the main props of Franco power. Today, however, it no longer seems to consider General Franco either strong enough or submissive enough to be worth the cost of complete identification with his regime. Thus it is known that the generalissimo tried to conclude a concordat with the Vatican through the intermediary of Federico Cardinal Tedeschini, papal representative at the recent Eucharistic Congress in Barcelona, but that his request was turned down.

Three reasons have been given to explain the Vatican's attitude:

**1. Rome does not like Franco's efforts to control the Roman Catholic Church in Spain and transform it into a docile instrument of his will.**

**2. Within the framework of the Roman Catholic Church in Spain, opposition is becoming increasingly vocal. It is led by Pedro Cardinal SeGuray Saenz, Archbishop of Sevile, a staunch monarchist and frankly devoted to the principle of Vatican supremacy in the internal affairs of the Spanish church. He also is understood to believe that General Franco eventually will fall and leave a vacuum that could open the door to revolution.**

3. Opposition to General Franco is spreading among lay Roman Catholics in the Basque region. There the Basques have organized an underground of their own, supplied with funds from Latin America and well knit together. This underground is conservative, but it also is republican and strenously opposed to the Franco regime. Furthermore, the Vatican is reported to be anxious not to antagonize the Basques, whose support may be vital should the present dictatorship be overthrown.

### ARMY JUNTAS

Opposition in the upper business, industrial, and financial circles stems from realization that inefficiency and corruption in government may contribute to an economic collapse.

Another development that may prove of great importance is that for the first time since General Franco took power, "juntas" are being formed within the Army.

**The juntas are a sort of conspiratorial society created with political ends. They always have played an important role in political changes and revolutions in Spain.**

An indication of opposition among high-ranking officers is General Franco's decision to reduce their retiring age to 60 years so as to eliminate some of the older and more unruly generals. Some oppose General Franco because they are monarchists; others for personal reasons;

**Still others because they are concerned lest the generalissimo agree to American control over the Army in exchange for military aid.**

Finally, elements of opposition are to be found within the Falange, the political organization that is to General Franco what the Fascist Party was to Mussolini. The early Falange, like early Fascism, was romantic and visionary. To an extreme nationalism, it added a programme of social reforms, reminiscent also of the first phase of the Peron regime in Argentina.

**The Falange aimed at becoming the party of the working class and of progress. However, its social programme has not been fulfilled, and resentment has been manifest for some time.**

General Franco feels compelled to reshape the Falange practically every year, copying Mussolini's "changes of the guard."

Discontent seems to be especially vocal in the "Sindicatos Verticales," General Franco's labor union. It now is known that opposition leaders within the Sindicatos Verticales played a significant role during the strikes in Barcelona and in the north of Spain.

**Having all been instrumental in General Franco's rise to power, they now fear that his fall would mean their ruin.**

### LESSON OF ITALY

Similar sentiments prevailed in Italy shortly before the end of Fascism, when most of those who had supported Mussolini and had been instrumental in his success tried to dissociate their responsibility from his, so he would not drag them along on his road to ruin.

Yet despite their divergent motivations, the opposition within the structure of the Spanish regime is united in charging the dictator with total unconcern about the fate of Spain when he is gone from the political arena. No machinery, they say, has been set up eventually to replace the generalissimo, the only alternative being revolution.

**Most of them would like General Franco to make concessions to the monarchy, so that continuity of the state could be insured without upheavals, but General Franco has constantly and stubbornly refused. Don Juan, Pretender to the Spanish Throne, remains in Lisbon.**

While the opposition to General Franco becomes more vocal among those elements of the clergy, the Army, business, and the Falange which only fear for their own future, the organized opposition working for the overthrow of the dictatorship and the reestablishment of the Spanish Republic, according to evidence, is becoming more active.

### PARTISAN BANDS

Resistance of guerrilleros, or partisan bands fighting in the mountains, ceased some time ago. Active opposition now has moved to the cities, and operators underground. It awaits further disintegration of the Franco regime.

It is difficult to say how strong the resistance is, and how well it is organized. General Franco, too, must be anxious to know.

**In an underground, however, numbers count for little. Efficient organization, co-ordination, and will to fight are the important elements, and my informants offered concrete evidence that such elements exist in Spain.**

Following are other developments, of which General Franco's police obviously are aware:

1. The underground still possesses large caches of arms, well oiled and in excellent working conditions.

2. Much underground propaganda is being printed now in Spain for the first time in many years. Most propaganda, how- smuggled in from the outside, and is widely distributed A recent report to an American newspaper indicates how much concern this causes General Franco. **He has been reliably quoted as having urged the United States to use its good offices in convincing the French Government of the need of putting a stop to the smuggling of anti-Franco propaganda through the Pyrenees.**

He is reported to have said that this is a preliminary condition to the reestablishment of cordial relations between France and Spain.

### NO OUTSIDE AID

3. The underground has become convinced that it must count on its own forces to overthrow General Franco, and that it can expect no help from the western democracies. Informants say that this realization enhances the combativeness of the resistance.

**The main centers of resistance today are the labour unions, well organized in the underground, and with branches in exile. The two main labour organizations are the leftist General Union of Workers and the anarchist but violently anti-Communist National Confederation of Workers.**

The former is especially strong in the Madrid area and the Basque countries; the latter in Barcelona and among the peasants of the Asturias and Andalucia.

The traditional parties of republican Spain also are active in the underground and have branches in exile.

Among the conservative parties are the Partido Nacionalista Vasco (Nationalist Basque Party), mentioned above, and the Izquierda Republicana, headed by Alvaro Albornoz, a former moderate premier. Both parties are strong inside and out of Spain.

The parties of the Left are represented by the moderate and anti-Communist Socialist Party, headed in exile by Indalecio Prieto, and the Union Socialista Espanola (Spanish Socialist Union), headed, also in exile, by Alvarez del Vayo. Finally, the Communist Party is thought to be fairly strong even though the spread of "Titoism" is undermining its unity.

More symbolic than representative is the republican Government in exile, with headquarters in Paris. Recognized by Mexico Guatemala, and the countries of Eastern Europe, it is being tolerated by France. Its Premier is now Gordon Ordax, a rightist republican.

### FEAR OF CIVIL WAR

A decisive element that long has militated against any changes in Spain has been the widespread fear that they might be accomplished only through another civil war.

**Most Spaniards have such frightening recollections of the destruction that accompanied General Franco's rise to power that their reluctance to undergo a similar experience is understandable.**

However, my informants were unanimous in asserting that more and more persons have come to believe that time will make the change only more difficult and costly. This, they declare, has persuaded those Franco supporters who now are dissatisfied or actually in the opposition. They all believe that the present regime cannot endure, and fear the consequences of its eventual fall.

As a result, anxiety over the future characterizes life in Spain today, and the number of those who consider a change inevitable is increasing.

### THE CAUDILLO

Is Franco as strong as he was five years ago?

## BUT NO SPANIARD WANTS CIVIL WAR

### • THERE'S NO KNOWING!

Even the bootblack could be in the Underground!

# Last Look Round

**WHEN society is really reformed and the needs of the common man can be satisfied with reasonable effort and when everybody in society is gainfully engaged to the extent of earning sufficient to meet one's physical and mental needs—a great thinker said—those who commit crimes should be sent to hospitals and those who fall ill should be sent to prisons.**

Though we are far, far from that idealistic achievement, prison reforms in several of the States in India have been carried out since the Congress has come into power. The latest report on prison reforms is from Madras.

One of the recommendations of the Madras Jail Reforms Committee is that the gaols should be made self-supporting by reorganising the industries and fully mechanising them under sufficient skilled supervision. Specific recommendations regarding machinery and power installations in jails are also made in the report of the Committee.

## Better Work

IT has been the experience of those who have spent sufficiently long periods in Indian jails that the time of the prisoners could be utilised to much better advantage than is usually done. There is an extreme case, which may not be today in vogue. In an Indian prison, the inmates of a certain ward were made to carry stones from one corner of the yard and pile them in another corner. When this task was over they were ordered to carry them back to the place from where they were earlier ordered to remove them. Such instances have been rare. But, what is equally ridiculous, many prisoners have been given the work of carding wool by hand, when they enter a jail workshop and kept on that job for days and days together. Similar instances which had been in vogue can be quoted to show that the prisoner's time was not utilised to the extent it could, keeping in mind his mental and physical makeup. It is, therefore, good to learn that the Madras Committee has recommended mechanised industries for the prisoners.

By having mechanised industries the time of the prisoners can be utilised to the best extent. The prisoner will get some training in some kinds of skilled jobs. Besides the enhanced output of such industries in jails may help to market the products in a greater measure, than for instance the handwoven textiles, and bring in a return to the state which may, if not immediately make the jails self-supporting, at least help to give the prinsoners some more facilities in, especially, their food requirements, which by any standard cannot be such as to keep up the vitality of the inmates in normal condition, if they have to spend a long term inside the walls.

## Vinoba's Mind

DURING the last week Vinoba Bhave in his tour of Bihar visited the Buxar Jail. He is reported to have been surprised to see a spinning and weaving factory in the jail; for according to him, "if the prisoners learned to work in factories, instead of working with their hands to produce something for the maintenance of their families, they would face unemployment after their release and so would have again to go to jail." The report says: This made him ponder over some fundamental problems of life and society and thus he came to the conclusion that "we have to choose one way or the other."

In the Buxar Jail, Vinoba met some Socialist Satyagrahis and he told them, the report says, that he was pained to see such patriots behind prison bars even after Swaraj and he wanted them to be released immediately. From this, it is quite clear that even though we have Swaraj, those who transgress the law are bound to be lodged inside jails. And whether politicals or other offenders, the problem of maintaining prisoners is and will be always before the society and the state. And the cost of maintaining those whom the laws of the state send to prison can be met at least in part, much more than now, by introducing paying mechanised industries in the jails. From this viewpoint the Madras Committee's recommendation in this respect is welcome.

Vinoba's seems to be a one-track mind. To rule out all machinery even for training to work on mechanised jobs does not seem to fit in the present world setup or even under Indian conditions. Of course, it will not be possible to accommodate all prisoners in any jail on mechanised industries, unless the states turn their prisons into wholesale factories. The Madras Committee has made it clear that "agriculture should be the chief industry for the jail population." They have also recommended hand-spinning and handweaving. But in this regard, a Madras paper has drawn attention to the fact that huge Khadi (hand-spun and hand-woven cloth) stocks are lying unsold in several states; and it suggests that other crafts are chosen instead, to prepare the prisoners for gainful employment after release.

## Involved In Crime

SPEAKING of crime especially in regard to prohibition laws and smuggling a cursory glance at the papers during the week gives a number of instances where officials are themselves involved. Only two or three instances are taken here.

At Hubli three running stills were found complete with all the paraphernalia for manufacturing liquor, including a huge quantity of wash, when the police searched two residences; and among those arrested are a suspended sub-inspector and his wife.

At the Londa railway station, on the borders of Goa, from the house of a police constable several thousand rupees' worth of stocks of chewing gum, cigarettes, batteries and stationery were seized. These goods are reported to be smuggled stuff from across the Goa frontier. The houses of another constable and a head constable were raided and a large stock of illicit liquor was recovered. At the same time the house of yet another constable was sealed and later a search was made. Here they recovered stationery and American cloth worth Rs. 12,000 and several bottles of illicit liquor.

**From Indore comes the news that smugglers from Bombay, East Punjab, Madras, dry parts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and some other states in the country were exporting country liquor, opium, ganja and bhang, valued at between three to four and half crores of rupees from Madhya Bharat every year.**

This information was given by Mr. N. Jaiswal, General Secretary, All-India Abkari Merchants' Association. He said the smugglers, in most cases, purchased the stuff from 'illicit' sellers, though part of it, valued at about Rs. 40 lakhs, was also purchased from Government contractors in small quantities, allowed under the rules.

These are all large-scale operations. Some of these give the clue that unless the police or the authorities concerned themselves give a long rope, vast transactions either of smuggling or illicit manufacture of liquor are not easy. And often times, police themselves are involved as in these instances quoted above.

## Frontier Incidents

DURING the days when sugar was rationed and was in short supply in India, from Pakistan Punjab, it is said, lorry loads of imported sugar used to come over to the Indian side through the operations of smugglers on both the sides. It is also said that when the palms of the officials—on both sides, of course—were not sufficiently greased by the smugglers, there used to be "incidents" like the police of one side opening fire on the smugglers of the other side. And these were often reported as political or border incidents. What gives a strong semblance of veracity to these stories, can be gauged from what is happening on the India-East Pakistan border in regard to large-scale smuggling operations today.

And then in the prohibition and smuggling cases those who give information to the police or the authorities concerned run very great risk of becoming victims of the wrath of the gangsters, who run these shows. It is therefore, even when they have knowledge of these anti-social activities, people do not come forth to divulge information to the police, unless they are in a position to meet the above menace or are assured and given protection by the authorities. That is how anti-social gangsterism, which can carry on operations of dimensions involving tens of thousands of rupees (or is it in crores, as the Indore news shows?) defies both law and the public.

# The Welfare Scene

**WAILING on the tragedy of family life in contemporary India, Rajaji speaking at Madras recently, deplored the fact that educated Indians desired more cars and radios than more babies. However, a little later, the Governor of Madras Shri Sri Prakash appealed to medical men to take up seriously the question of birth control to prevent child mortality and suffering of the mother.**

He gave his fortright views on this rather controversial question when he stated that "the problem of preventing the birth of unwanted children must be taken up so that our population may not rise to an alarming and disproportionate extent." A day later, Mr. Louis Fischer, the well-known American journalist, speaking in New Delhi, suggested that "India needed a social revolution in the form of a change in food habits of the people and popularisation of birth control."

The need for family planning in a country like India, with growing number of people and inadequate food resources can never be overstated. Even in its first report the Planning Commission agreed to the idea of birth control for economic and health reasons. Subsequently however, I understand owing to the insistance of Acharya Vinoba Bhave and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, this recommendation may be dropped from the final report. The tragedy of our National Planners is that they are unable to publish even their promised final report in time and we must allow them grace if they are unable to make up their minds on such complex questions as family planning or deficit financing versus foreign aid, for these questions are really formidable for the average mind.

### FIRST CENTRE

In this atmosphere of official vacillation, it is refreshing to note that the Family Planning Association of India has been making determined efforts to popularise the need for family limitation. The Association deserves to be congratulated on establishing the first Family Welfare Clinic which was recently opened in Bombay by Maj.-Gen. S. S. Sokhey. The centre is situated in the compound of the Bombay Central Station. By some strange logic the centre has been named in Hindi as "Kutumba Sudhar Kendra," when it should have been "Kutumba Kalyan Kendra!" The word "Sudhar" implies correction and could have been used more aptly in connection with a penal institution but we must excuse the sponsors on this score since in this country everyone feels competent to "reform" everyone else. Then again, the term Family Welfare Centre has a much wider connotation than the actual field and scope of a Family Planning Centre. Such things, however, are of minor importance if the institution serves a felt need and I have no doubt that it will.

The object of the Centre is to advise the people on family planning in order to make their family life happier and healthier.

**Besides giving guidance on various aspects connected with family planning, marriage counselling and sex education, it would also serve as a Research Centre. The advice will be gratis and poor people will be even supplied with contraceptives free of cost.**

I hope the citizens of Bombay who are in need of counselling guidance on family planning will take full advantage of the Clinic.

### COMMUNITY PROJECTS

The Community Projects were intugurated on October 2, when President Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the Community Projects Programme throughout the country by a nation-wide broadcast. In Bombay the Chief Minister inaugurated four projects and one development block. The projects cover 1,262 villages having a total area of 2,819 square miles with a population of 13 lakhs of people. All over India 55 projects will be launched encompassing 26,250 square miles with 18,464 villages with a population of 15.19 millions. These projects are expected to complete their work in three years at a cost of Rs. 38.38 crores, and are being financed under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement.

**In connection with these projects a suggestion has been made that students should devote their long summer vacations to work with the community projects. The State Governments have been asked to consider this question. The Railway Ministry has agreed to offer railway concession to students working on these projects.**

While the idea is extremely laudable, utmost caution should be exercised in selecting the right type of students, giving them a short training and detailing them for specific jobs. The one field where they can and must be utilized is the promotion of Adult Literacy. They can no doubt achieve this within a period of three months but proper steps should be taken to follow up the work begun by the students during their vacation, and each student should be reimbursed for all the expenses incurred by him in this connection. The idea, if worked out, will provide extremely rich and useful experience to Indian youth and bring them closer to the soil.

### PRISON REFORMS

The Jail Reforms Committee of the Madras Government has published its report recently. One after another, a number of States in India have within past few months appointed Committees to suggest improvements in current practices in treamtent and rehabilitation of adult offenders. Most of these reach the same or similar conclusions and most of these recommendations take a long time to be implemented. The Madras Committee has made a new and thoroughly worthwhile suggestion that simple imprisonment should be abolished since it carries no obligation to work on the part of offenders. In the context of the present day spirit when we want every able-bodied person to engage in work and productive activity, it is indeed a folly to encourage avoidable, though enforced, idleness. The Committee has also reiterated the demand to revise the century-old Indian Penal Code.

Another useful recommendation which I suspect has been based on the experience gained at the Model Prison at Lucknow, relates to the payment of a basic wage to the worker and the cost of his maintenance excluding overhead charges to be recovered therefrom. The Committee suggests that a prisoner should be allowed to buy tobacco and other similar articles and save half the balance to be paid to him through the after-care officer on his release. These suggestions are no doubt excellent but they must be enforced soon.

**I wish the Committee had also considered the question of maintaining the family in case the bread winner is sentenced to a term in prison.**

Though very much needed, I believe any such provision is likely to be misused in a country where poverty and unemployment are so prevalent. In course of time let us hope the Government of India will appoint a competent commission to revise the archaic Indian Penal Code.

### CHARITY RACKETS

The recent arrest of a primary school teacher for having allegedly misappropriated a sum of Rs. 4,222-5-3 which he collected for the Assam Relief Fund, once again raises the question of exercising supervision and control of charitable collections. So many persons launch out collection campaigns for so many different causes, and institutions that it becomes difficult for an average citizen to keep track of all such persons and maintain vigilance against rackets in this field. All the charity performances in the city have to secure a police licence and I wonder if arrangements could not be made to license general collections for various charitable purposes and the registration of dependable persons who could be entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining the necessary supervision and control.

**Of course, the best way out would be to institute a central community chest for Bombay so that the citizens may be assured that every pie they donate goes to a deserving cause without any mishap.**

On the other hand, greater community consciousness should be developed against proven defaulters.

We are very glad that a person of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's eminence has raised the question of proper accounting of public funds even though his nearest political followers are involved. If all the leaders of social and political life persued the question of safeguarding public funds from misappropriation by unscrupulous persons, a great service would have been done in improving the standard of our public conduct.

### ADULT EDUCATION

There are many in Bombay who wish to devote their extra hours in useful welfare work. One of the best places to render voluntary assistance is the Adult Social Education field. There is a great dearth of part-time teachers and volunteers to spread literacy and education among vast masses of our people. We are, therefore, glad that the Bombay City Social Education Committee is instituting an intensive course of training for adult education teachers and workers. The course will include about fifty lectures on History and Scope of Adult Education, place of Handicrafts and recreation etc. The trainees will be given adequate field work experience a nominal fee of Rs. 5 will be charged for the whole course.

### C. R. AGAIN

I began this week's column by quoting Rajaji when I disagreed with his views. But one can never disagree with Rajaji's views for he is ever so versatile and unpredictable. Speaking at Cuddalore recently, C. R. opined that "inter-caste marriage was the only method of doing away with caste system which he said had developed into a poison of caste hatred in South India, standing in the way to progress." Merely writing against caste distinctions or changing one's name or dining together was only a superficial remedy and would not touch the fringe of the problem, he added. One wishes all the views which Rajaji holds were as progressive as this one.

**CHAITANYA**

# The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

## NEW SAINT-POETS SERIES

## Tagore Stamp Is Impressive Item

**INDIA'S Saint-Poets series is out. While the reproduction of the stamps is head and shoulders above anything we have had so far in Indian issues, the designs in general remain tawdry as ever. At least one set of essays produced for these stamps are infinitely better than the finished product.**

In these essays, the vignette portraits were enclosed within an ornamental frame, and why these frames were not finally adopted remains a minor mystery. What replaces them is, in any case, a thousand times worse. The thin narrow border is utterly out of place. It would have been infinitely preferable if this border had been omitted altogether and a thin single lined frame—or no frame at all—had been substituted.

**The colours are—with a single exception—gaudy, rather than vivid. The prime offenders in this respect are the flashy emerald green of the 9 pies, the jaundiced shades of the 1a and 2a values and the bilious magenta of the 4½ a stamp.**

While superficial similarities link up the series as a whole, there is a definite lack of artistic unity in the set due to the fact that the various portraits are adapted—without any essential modifications,—from the work of artists of several traditional schools. It should have been quite possible to prepare realistic, as opposed to stylised, portraits of the personages to be honoured, for this would have eliminated all incongruities of style. That this would have been a vast improvement on the stamps as issued is proved by the fact that the only really effective central subject is the 12 annas stamp which is adapted from a photograph.

Rabindranath Tagore, who is featured on the top value of the series was the possessor of a head that would have inspired any artist. The original photograph can easily be called a masterpiece, while the philatelic adaptation is the one item in the series which is almost wholly successful—almost wholly, because even such a fine portrait cannot atogether overcome the handicap of the most unimagnative frame.

Quite apart from the artistic side of the matter, there is a rather peculiar note introduced by having on the stamps various dates in Arabic Numerals or English script and the names of the poets in 'Devanagri'. If at all the designers had to go in for Hindi, they could have dispensed at least with English dates and could have empoyed the Hindi equivalents.

But it would have been simpler and a good deal saner, to have used English throughout, instead of having 'Postage' in English, the denominations and dates in English and Arabic figures and the poet's names in Hindi.

**Stamps are a very useful means of propaganda abroad, and there is no point served by having Hindi for the names of the poets, for no foreigner is likely to be familiar with the Devanagari script and will be completely in the dark regarding the personalities shown on the stamps.**

There has been a very, very minor storm in a tea cup regarding the spelling adopted for 'Tagore' on the 12 anna denomination of the current 'Saint Poet's series of India. Certain quarters got quite excited that it was an 'error', for the name appears not as "Tagore" but 'Thakur'.

In point of fact, the poet who is known the world over as Rabindranath Tagore was originally Rabindranath Thakur, and is not only often called 'Thakur' by persons hailing from his native Bengal, but was refered to as 'Thakur' by Mahatma Gandhi in several letters and articles in the 'Harijan.'

But that there has been some sort of slip-up is apparent, for the simple reason that the special booklet issued (by the Government) in connection with the new set refers to the poet as 'Tagore' both in English and in Devanagri script. Moreover, since the poet is everywhere famous as 'Tagore' rather than by his original name, and since he himself adopted the conventional spelling in later years, there does not seem to be the least warrant for 'reverting' him to the original 'Thakur'.

A few rather optimistic individuals were in high glee that the stamp would be withdrawn thus giving rise to a 'rarity', but this is, of course, almost out of the question. Even if, for agreement's sake, it is allowed that the spelling is incorrect and the stamp is to be withdrawn, stocks already sold will ensure that the stamp will not fetch fancy prices.

Anyhow, the name matters little, for Rabindranath—whether we call him Tagore or Thakur or anything else, still remains the one poet in the new series whose fame extends beyond the shores of the country of his birth.

## Jehudi Ashmun & Liberian Patriots Honoured

THE NEW 'Jehudi Ashmun' series, while certainly not a masterpiece, is certainly a handsome enough set, and is likely to give a good deal of pleasure to many collectors who like their hobby to be conducted on 'Simplified' lines.

There are eight stamps in all, the majority of them depicting Ashmun with various personages famous in Liberian history. Ashmun, incidentally, was one of the prime movers of the movement that resulted in the formation of the tiny Republic on the west coast of Africa.

Despite the country being rather unpopular with true-blue philatelists, due to some rather unsavoury 'manipulations' in certain of her issues, Liberia has a fairly large following among thematic collectors and those just getting started in the hobby. One of the reasons, of course, is that Liberian stamps are printed most attractively, and are a distinct artistic asset to any album page.

Details of the new Liberian series are as given below:

1c green, State Seal of Liberia, and portrait of Ashmun.

2c scarlet and indigo, Ashmun with Lotte Carey, who succeeded Ashmun as Colonial Agesnt. This value depicts an aerial view of Careysburg, named in his honour.

3c purple and green, Ashmun and Robert Goodloe Harper. Harper was one of the initiators of the Liberian idea, and was responsible for the adoption of the name 'Liberia' itself. He also suggested that the capital of the tiny republic be named Monrovia after the President of the United States.

4c brown and green, Ashmun, Marshall and view of the town of Marshall. Chief Justice Marshall of the United States of American was one of the leading figures in the colonisation movement which gave freedom to the slaves and led to the founding of the Republic.

5c blue and orange, Ashmun and Thomas Buchanan, who was responsible for the framing of the Constitution of the Republic. Also shown on the stamp is a view of the town of Upper Buchanan.

10c vermilion and deep blue, Ashmun and a portrait of the 'Father of the Country'—John Jenkins Roberts. The stamp shows a view of Robertsport. There are still the closest ties between Liberia and the United States, and Robertsport is the centre of a flourishing Missionary Settlement.

25c lilac-rose and black, (Airmail): Ashmun and President Monroe of the United States.

50c carmine and deep blue, (Airmail): Portrait of William Tubman, present president of the Republic and Jehudi Ashmun.

**DANCER FROM CAMBODIA**

**Dancing of the type shown on the stamp above is, even more than an aesthetic experience, a religious rite.**

## *Issues From Everywhere*

### FORTHCOMING CANADIANS

**The current 7c Postal Centenary of Canada is to be replaced in the near future by a 7c stamp showing a Canada Goose (Branta Canadensis). The design shows the bird just as it is about to become airborne. Designed by sculptor Emanuel Hahn of Toronto, the stamp has been printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company.**

**The design of a bird was chosen because the 7c denomination, although primarily intended for surface mail, is extensively used for air purposes. The new stamp will receive the 'G' official overprint. Date of issue is November 3rd.**

**Two additions to the Prime Ministeres series are also to be released on the same day. Values will be 4c orange and 8c purple. In time it is intended to portray all former Prime Ministers on the issues of the Dominion.**

### Turkey

The Turkish brigade fighting for the United Nations in Korea can rightly pride itself on the valour and gallantry it has shown on the field of battle. Turkey, in honour of the heroism her soldiers have shown in Korea, has issued a special set (date of issue was announced as Sept. 25th) incorporating scenes showing her share in the War. Designs and other particulars are given below;

**15 kurus grey, Turkish Soldiers;**

**20 kurus blue, Turkish Soldier and flag of the Red Crescent (equivalent of the Red Cross).**

**30 kurus yellow-brown, Turkish soldiers playing with a Korean child;**

**60 kurus olive, red and white, Turkish soldiers planting their standard on territory captured from the enemy.**

The designs of this series were based on original photographs taken by photographer Carl Mydans of 'Life'. There will be a printing of 150,000 of the lower values, while the two top denominations will number 100,000.

### Sp. MOROCCAN AIRMAILS

**A set of Air Mails commemorating the Postal Museum was issued by Spanish Morocco at the beginning of September. In the past many of the Spanish Moroccan issues have been the subject of ramps in distribution, with restricted supplies being cornered by favoured individuals. Evidently strong representations were made to Modrid, for the new set was issued under the strictest supervision, with an official from the Spanish Post Office in charge to ensure equitable distribution.**

**Designs and colours of the stamps are as follows:**

**2 pesetas blue and black; Arabs with Aeroplane flying overhead.**

**4. pts. red and black; Arabs looking over harbour with Aeroplane in background.**

**8 pts. deep green and black, Arab horseman waving to aeroplane.**

**16 pts. brown and black, shadow of plane with mountains in the background.**

### "Castries" Sales

**THERE should be a bright if not spectacular future for the 'Castries' commemorative of St .Lucia, This stamp with the handsome Phoenix motif has been popular from the start. It is announced that a total of only 137,343 stamps has been issued, with 48,403 going over the counter in the island, and 88,940 being put on sale through the Crown Agents in London. The total sold is certainly low enough to ensure a brisk demand for this stamp in the years to come, particularly since of the fifty thousand or so sold in the Island the bulk must have been used up on postage with a fair proportion being rendered unfit for collection purposes.**

### *Navigators Honoured*

**THE St. Thomas and Prince Islands have issued a series of six stamps honouring famous Portuguese navigators. Portugal, though a comparatively small country, has given more famous names to the history of navigation than any other nation, and her gallant and intrepid seafarers have already been commemorated more than once on stamps issued either by Portugal or by one of her Colonies.**

**The set under discussion consists of multicoloured stamps and portrays the following personalities, all famous as voyagers who charted a path into the unknown. This set is a sure thing for the thematic collector.**

**10 centavos, Joao de Santarem;**
**30 centavos, Pero Escobar;**
**50 centavos Fernao do Po;**
**1 escudo, Alves Estaves;**
**2 escudos, Lope Goncalves;**
**3.50 escudos. Martin Fernandes.**

**The St. Thomas and Prince Isles (Tome e Principe) were discovered by Santarem and Escobar.**

## *SAN MARINO STAMP DAY*

SEVERAL countries of Europe celebrate 'Stamp Day', and naturally keen on its observance is the pint-sized Republic of San Marino, which derives a major portion of its revenues from the sale of stamps to philatelists from all over the world.

San Marino has brought out a series of six values for Stamp Day 1952, which are fairly attractive pictorial issues printed in two colours. As an added inducement to the collecting fraternity—especially the kids—three stamps in the set will be in triangular format. The Stamp Day, incidentally, seems to have been celebrated not at San Marino itself, but at the nearby (Italian) summer resort of Riccione. All the values are inscribed 'Giornata Filatelica San Marino-Riccione 25 August 1952.' Details of the stamps are as follows:

1 lira violet and blue, floral design. (Triangular).

2 lire blue and green, with aircraft and view of San Marino and Riccione. (Triangular).

3 lire brown and red, floral motif. (Triangular).

5 lire violet and sepia, aircraft and views of San Marino and Riccione, ornamented with floral designs. (Rectangular).

25 lire violet and blue-green. Design as 5 lire.

200 lire green, blue and red. Design as 5 lire but recess printed. (The others are photogravure).

**NOTE: The New Issue Items given above have been drawn from Messrs. Whitfield King's *'New Issue Bulletin".***

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## PUBLIC NOTICES

### NOTICE

M.E.S.—Chief Engineer, Eastern Command, Ranchi invites applications from the Specialist firms of Contractors and Structural Engineers for the design and construction of Repair and Inspection Hangars at Agra and Kalaikunda Airfields. The hangars will be Constructed of Steel frame with brick cladding and C.G.I. sheet roof over steel truss or Pre-stressed Reinforced Concrete frame work with concrete cladding and R.C.C. roof. The Hangars are 195'-0" x 240'-0" and 25 ft. minimum height 2 Nos. at Agra and one at Kalaikunda. Lean-to or separate Annexes with 24' wide (clear) shell and 8'-0" wide (clear) verandah, are required to be provided on each side of each hangar. Annexes may be of brick or concrete construction.

The application should reach the office of the Chief Engineer Eastern Command on or before 15th October, 1952.

(5030)

### NOTICE

WANTED the following. Rates should be submitted for delivery at Neyveli Rly. Station on the Cuddalore-Vriddhachalam, Branch Line of the Southern Railway, to the undersigned:—

(1) Gardener Denver Pump—Type—FF—FXF with Diesel Waukesha Engines —6 Nos. (2) Tube-well filter points—1½" & 2" Diameter. 3' & 6' length—500 Numbers each. (3) 12" Inside Diameter Steel Pipes with sockets, couplings or threaded for flush joining 10,000 ft. each. (4) Steel pipes —1½" & 2" Inside Diameter—10,000 ft. each. (5) Armoured Suction Hoses (to withstand complete vacuum)— 1½" & 2" Inside Diameter—5,000 ft. each. (6) Hose Couplings for connecting above size Hose to 1½" & 2" Inside Diameter Pipes—1,000 Numbers each. (7) Hose clamps for above Hoses—5,000 Numbers each. (8) Lahore sheds complete with structural steel framework and curved roofing sheets—10 Numbers. (9) Deep well pumps for pumping 100 G.P.M. of water from a depth of 100 ft.—water may contain about 20 p.c. sand passing thro' 200 mesh screen —12 Nos. (10) Stop cocks — to fit 1½" & 2" Inside Diameter—Pipes — 2,000 Numbers

Sd/- H. K GHOSE,
Officer-in-Charge,
Lignite Investigation

P.O. Neyveli & Rly Stn
(South Arcot) Southern Rly.
The 14th September, 1952.

(4060)


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## PUBLIC NOTICES

### BOMBAY STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

# LOAN NOTIFICATION

No. ST|SCR|563|3

Bombay, dated 5 October, 1952.

**The 4 Per Cent Rs. ONE CRORE LOAN**

**Issued at Rs. 97-12-0 Per Cent and Redeemable at Par in 12 Years.**

**REPAYMENT GUARANTEED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY**

1. With the sanction and guarantee of the Government of Bombay, the Chairman, on behalf of the State Road Transport Corporation, Bombay, hereby invites applications for debentures of the value of Rs. 1 crore.

2. CONSTITUTION OF THE CORPORATION:

Nationalisation of the Road Transport services in the State of Bombay was commenced on the 1st of June 1948, as a Government Department under the administrative control of the Home Department of the Government of Bombay. The administration was later passed on to a statutory public Corporation on the 8th of December, 1949. This Corporation has been set up under an Act of the Parliament (Road Transport Corporation Act). The Management of the Corporation consists of 11 members, six of whom are non-officials and five represent the Government of Bombay and the Union Government.

MANAGEMENT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1) | Shri Vadilal Lallubhai Mehta Merchant & Mill-owner. | Chairma |
| 2) | Shri U. N. Mahida, B.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), I.S.E. Chief Engineer (Roads & Bldgs.) Government of Bombay. | Vice-Chairman, Ex-Officio representative nominated by the State Government. |
| 3) | Shri Santappa S. Yelamali Merchant. | Member. |
| 4) | Shri Maganbhai Shankarbhai Patel Member of the Legislative Assembly. | Member. |
| 5) | Shri Vasantrao N. Naik Member of the Legislative Assembly. | Member. |
| 6) | Shri Sonusingh D. Patil Member of the Legislative Council. | Member. |
| 7) | Shri N. K. Dravid, I.C.S. Secretary to Govt. of Bombay, Public Works Department. | Ex-Officio representative nominated by the State Govt. |
| 8) | Shri V. T. Dehejia, I.C.S., Secretary to Govt. of Bombay, Finance Department. | —Do.— |
| 9) | Rajkumar Shri Ajit Singh, Road Superintendent, Western Railway, Bombay. | Ex-Officio representative nominated by the Central Government. |
| 10) | Shri S. S. Gore, B. A., M. I. R. A., I. R. A. S., Dy: Chief Accounts Officer & Financial Adviser, Central Rly. | —Do.— |
| 11) | Vacant. | |

3. PROGRESS:

During the period of little over 4 years, from 1-6-1948 to the 1st of September 1952, nationalisation of passenger transport services has been extended over nearly 3|4ths of the entire State of Bombay. The figures below indicate the extent of the progress:—

| | As on 1-6-1948 | As on 1-9-1952 |
|---|---|---|
| No. of routes | 8 | 832 |
| Route mileage | 310 | 26,139 |
| Daily service mileage | 3,627 | 1,08,020 |
| No. of vehicles held | 36 | 1,828 |
| No. of passengers carried daily | 2,459 | 1,83,245 |

4. CAPITAL:

The capital for the Corporation has so far been contributed by the Government of Bombay and the Union Government in the ratio of 2:1. As on 31st of March, 1952, the capital contributed by the two Governments stood at Rs. 600 lakhs. The capital budget estimate for the financial year 1952-53 is Rs. 380.96 lakhs. This will place the capital invested as on the 31st of March 1953 at Rs. 980.96 lakhs.

5. OBJECTS:

The loan is being raised for the purpose of supplementing the capital available for purchase of vehicles, building of workshops, depots, garages and warehouses necessary for the carrying on of the business of the Corporation.

6. SECURITY FOR THE LOAN:

The loan is raised on the security of the present and future revenue of the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation. The repayment of the principal and interest is guaranteed by the Government of Bombay.

7. DESCRIPTION:

The loan is being raised in the form of debentures of the face value of Rs. 1,000/- each and the stocks will be registered and transferable in amounts of Rs. 1,000/- or multiples thereof. Any debenture-stocks outstanding on 1-10-1964 will be repaid on that date at par together with full interest.

8. AMOUNT OF ISSUE:

The amount of the loan will be Rupees One crore.

9. ISSUE PRICE:

Issue price will be Rs. 97-12-0 per cent.

10. SUBSCRIPTION:

Subscriptions will be received from 8th of October, 1952 to 11th of October, 1952. The loan will be closed without notice as soon as it appears that the total subscriptions amount approximately to one crore of rupees and in any case, not later than the close of business on 11th October, 1952. The Corporation reserves the right to accept applications for subscriptions received in excess of the sum of Rs. 1 crore.

11. DATE OF REPAYMENT:

The loan will have a currency of 12 years from 1st October, 1952 and will be repaid on 1st October, 1964.

12. INTEREST:

Interest will be payable half yearly at the office of the Imperial Bank, Bombay, on the 1st of April and 1st of October, each year in respect of half years ending 31st March and 30th September, respectively. The first payment of interest will be made on 1st April, 1953 and will be Rs. 20/- less income tax, for each Rs. 1,000/- of debenture stock.

13. FORM OF SECURITIES:

The loan will be issued in the form of debentures transferable by endorsement and will be in denominations of Rs. 1,000/- or multiples thereof.

14. APPLICATIONS FOR LOAN:

i) Applications for the loan must be for Rs. 1,000/- or for a multiple of that sum and will be received at the Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and all the branches in the Indian Union.

ii) Applications will be made in the form available at the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and all its Branches.

15. METHODS OF PAYING SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Applications should be accompanied by the necessary payment either in cash or by cheque for the amount of the loan applied for. Cheques should be drawn in favour of the Imperial Bank of India. Cheques drawn on any other banks in Bombay will be collected at par. In the case of payment of the application money in cheques, the debenture will not be issued until the amount of the cheque has been realised.

16. BROKERAGE:

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of As. 3/- per cent to Banks and recognised brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for loan bearing their stamp.

17. SINKING FUND:

Sinking fund will be created and maintained by paying a sum of Rs. 8,01,850/- each year. The amount set aside for the sinking fund will be invested in approved securities.

18. SCRIP RECEIPTS:

Scrip receipts for payment made by the applicants will be granted by the Imperial Bank of India, which will be exchanged for the debentures as soon as possible.

VADILAL LALLUBHAI.
Chairman,

Bombay State Road,
Transport Corporation.

A BOON TO WOMEN
Cantharidine
HAIR OIL
ensures healthy hair
But that is only one of the reasons why women Prefer "Cantharidine Hair Oil" Its charming aroma and delightfully cooling effect on the scalp has made it a favourite of the fair sex
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### Egypt Cuts Food Prices

**CAIRO, Oct. 4 (PTI).** General Naguib's Government today ordered big cuts in Egypt's food prices.

Meat, poultry, vegetables, cereals and fruit prices are estimated to have been reduced by about a third.

## RANGOLI, HANDICRAFT EXHIBITION

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Vichar Vikas Mandal established in 1945, intends to hold 3rd exhibition in Rangoli and Handicraft during the ensuing Dewali Holidays from 14th October 1950 to 26th October 1952 both days inclusive at the Municipal Parel Vocational Upper Primary Marathi School, Parel. The entrance fee for the said exhibition is fixed at one anna only.

The entrance fee for the competitors upto the age of 14 is annas eight only and over the age of 14 is a rupee for each item either of Rangoli or of Handicraft.

All the competitors are requested to give their entries in Rangoli and Handicraft at Parukh Palace, King Edward Road, Parel, Bombay, No. 12 on or before the 10th of October 1952.

## ROLE OF CO-OPERATION

BOMBAY, Saturday: If India could tread the path of co-operation she would certainly achieve an all-round progress, for in co-operation lay the solution for all the problems that the country was facing today, said Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government and Co-operation last night.

The Minister, who was presiding over the Co-operation Day Celebrations in the Citizens' Week organised by the Khetwadi Mitra Mandal, stated that Gandhiji while laying down the policy to be followed by the country had laid a finger on the correct remedy namely, co-operation. Gandhism was nothing but co-operation. There was such a great similarity in Gandhism and Co-operation that these two terms could be said to be synonyms, he added.

### Haj Pilgrims Returning

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4 (PTI): The return sailings of pilgrims from the Haj have commenced, according to information reaching here. The pilgrim ships 'Mozaffari' and 'Akbar' which sailed from Jedj on September 12 and 16, 1952, reached Bombay on September 22 and 27, 1952, with 1442 and 980 pilgrims respectively.

### Industrial Disputes

BOMBAY, Saturday: The industrial disputes between the Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of India Limited, the Premier Automobiles Limited (Mechanite Foundry), and the Goodlass Wall Limited, all of Bombal, and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication, the first to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. P. D. Vyas, the second to that of Mr. R. G. Thakore and the third to that of Mr. Salim M. Merchant.

The President of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Famine Relief Committee, Port Blair, has sent a sum of Rs. 1,000|- to the Governor of Bombay as a contribution towards the Gujerat Famine Relief Fund.

R

### GOVERNMENT GODOWNS OPEN TO-DAY

All Government Godowns and cash offices will be kept open on Sunday, October 5, 1952 from 8-30 A.M. onwards to enable the Authorised Retail Distributors to lift their stocks.

# Between You And Me

**By "Me"**

**ADDRESSING a gathering of students in Hyderabad, Pandit Nehru called upon them to pitch their ambitions high, to touch the sky and win the stars.**

**It looks as though he is recruiting space pilots for interplanetary travel.**

* * *

Fred Hoyle, one of Britain's most noted mathematicians described the atom bomb as the cheapest method of extermination and estimated that in the near future it would be able to kill people at the cost of one sterling a head.

Let us not crucify humanity on the Cross of sterling-atom parity.

* * *

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, told a Congress workers' meeting at Nagpur that the Paniwala Maharaj had proved to be big hoax, and all the money spent on him was a waste.

At least he made his desert bloom. Look out for more about him in Kulapati"s Letters.

* * *

Addressing a press conference in London, Charlie Chaplin said, "I am not a revolutionary. Al I want is to see that men and women have enough to eat and a roof over their heads."

This is hedging between the floor and the ceiling. Revolution starts as "bread and butter politics" and goes over the roof of the world.

* * *

A well known politician hailed the Praja—Socialist merger as one party less in the multiplicity of parties in Indian politics.

Meanwhile, Dr. Ambedkar is reported to be taking initiative for the formation of a loosely knit federal party. It looks as though we will witness the phenomena of more mergers than parties. We merge to emerge.

* * *

Mr. T. Prakasam complains that there is one man's rule in Madras State.

The trouble is, he wants to make it a no-man's land.

* * *

According to a Kuala Lumpur message, one in every 75 in Malaya has a car.

That explains the increase in banditry.

* * *

Addressing a Sangeet Samiti at Naini Tal, Governor K. M. Munshi said that before he took charge of the State his knowledge of music was very poor; but now he had learned something of it. He humorously remarked that shortly they would find him participating in music conferences.

Mr. Mushi is already a finished musician. He has already made a 'khyal' of agriculture and a 'Pallavi' of Vanmahotsav. The world awaits his latest 'Tanbaji'.

* * *

"If the Russians and Americans decide that whoever holds the moon, holds the world, people will be hurrying to the moon in ten years' time," says an astronautical expert.

But India's claim should not be overlooked. Pt. Nehru has already promised us to get rice from the moon.

* * *

**NEXT week a conference will be held in Naini Tal among representatives of the Government, employers and workers to give shape to the Industrial Relations Bill, which Mr. V. V. Giri proposes to sponsor.**

**There will be a grand inquest on conciliation and adjudication machinery and appellate tribunals.**

The industrial courts that came in the wake of the war and the industrial unrest have served a useful purpose. They have been more than used, and sometimes abused. By holding the scales equal between the employers and employees, they have averted many a crisis which would have marred production and added to the general scarcity of consumer goods. Labour on the whole was a gainer and scored a number of victories which it could never dream of in the previous decade. It is true that the element of legalism introduced in the procedure led to undue delay in the settlement of disputes and vexatious proceedings. In some cases employers exploited the loopholes of the law and forced a prolonged adjudication procedure, even when a direct initial settlement was possible. They thought that despite any concessions on their part, labour would still go to the Industrial Court and take advantage of both the worlds. In this sense, the provision of adjudication machinery made the employers adopt an attitude of nonchalance and indifference and led to trifling cases being referred to adjudication, which could have promptly been settled at the source.

* * *

Employers alone are not to blame in this matter. Labour also pitched its demands unduly high with the intention of getting most of the demands conceded by industrial courts. The role of trade unions in employer-employee disputes is not very creditable. Power politics vitiated the atmosphere and trade union leaders egged the workers to extreme measures, even when they knew that their demands were too high for the industry to concede. The general strike resorted to by textile workers in 1950 is an illustration of labour leaders' want of sense of responsibility. They put a higher demand for bonus, and not satisfied with the lower court's award, they went to the appellate tribunal. Strangely enough, when the appellate tribunal was seized of the case they dramatically launched a general strike, knowing full well that the matter of dispute was still "sub judice." They persisted in this folly, even when the authorities brought to their notice that the strike was illegal and would adversely affect labour interests. The net result was that labour lost two months' wages and a corresponding portion of the bonus in the succeeding year, and directly added to the cloth scarcity. This attitude is hardly conducive to peace in industry, on which alone labour can thrive.

* * *

The latest strike of the Bombay Gas Workers was over their insistence to refer all their demands to the adjudicator. The Bombay Government was painted in black colours as the villain of the piece, as it selected only some of their demands for adjudication. This raises the question whether labour is sincere and all out for adjudication proceedings. A few weeks back, Air India employees resorted to a 'slow down' strike as a protest against industrial tribunal's award and forced the Company to declare a lock out.

These incidents show that conciliation in industry is a delicate mechanism and cannot play its full and purposeful role, unless both the parties to the dispute play the game. Soon after his appointment as Labour Minister, Mr. V. V. Giri, with his long association with labour unions, declared that he preferred direct negotiations and personal settlement of the disputes between the employers and employees across the table to prolonged litigation involved in the adjudication machinery. According to him, the motto should be direct settlement, wherever possible, and adjudication only when absolutely necessary. The Tripartite Conference at Naini Tal is meant to sound the opinion of all the parties on the new procedure and to secure for the Industrial Relations Bill the largest measure of all—party support.

* * *

**PRESIDENT Truman has ordered the Federal Trade Commission to make a mammoth enquiry into every phase of cost of living. According to his directive, the consumer had the right to know as to who was getting his dollars, and how much went to the manufacturer, labourer, wholesaler and retailer.**

"This information," said Truman, "will be useful in settling labour disputes, will aid the businessmen in running his operations more efficiently and will assist the Government in dealing intelligently and responsibly with major interest groups in the country." An inquiry of this nature is more than overdue, to bring down the cost of living in India. Last year Mr. C. D. Deshmukh assured a deputation of railwaymen that he would bring down the cost of living within four months. This promise remains unfulfilled. On the other hand, the pendulum is swinging up on account of the withdrawal of food subsidy to the states and decontrolling of foodgrains in some states. Moreover, the cost of living index prepared by the Secretariat seems to have lost touch with the realities of the living of the common man. It is open to question how many individuals and families in the state are able to live according to the cost of living index.

* * *

In our country the consumer has been badly caught between the upper stone of the profiteer and the nether stone of the tax-gatherer. It should be noted that even protected industries like textiles and sugar, for whose nurture the public footed a heavy bill, turned profiteers and began to play hide and seek with the consumer. The industrialists made money both on control and decontrol, some of them being associated with blackmarket transactions. During the last decontrol of cloth, shady textile interests were reported to have made more than 100 crores of rupees in black money, incidentally evading taxes. Strangely enough, the Government stepped in and clamped an excise duty on the manufacture of cloth, which incidentally increased the price to the consumer. Similarly, during the last revision of sugar prices when a higher rate was awarded to the Sugar Syndicate, there was an accumulated stock on which the Government made profit. Even when the consumer was obliged to pay nearly double the rate for the rationed sugar, the Sugar Barons created a sugar famine and made the consumer pay exorbitantly, many times more than the controlled rates. Thus if an inquiry is ordered to be made into every phase of cost of living as the one projected in America, every commodity in India will tell its own tale.

* * *

**The Executive Committee of the All-India Federation of Textile Unions at its recent meeting in Bombay requesed the Central Government to prevail upon the millowners to merge or amalgamate at least some of the small, uneconomic and inefficiently managed mills into corporations.**

According to that body, Indian textile industry is facing a double crisis. It has to face serious Japanese competition in foreign markets. In the home market, cloth and yarn are accumulating and do not freely move because of the poor purchasing power of the people. The parlous plight of the consumers is patent, but whether the suggested amalgamation is capable of implementation is doubtful. Some of the mills of the above category are not paying that quota of bonus to the workers as the more efficient mills are paying. The textile unions are interested only in getting maximum bonus for their workers, and have no altruistic intentions towards the consumers. Now that there is partial decontrol of cloth, it is doubtful whether the uneconmic groups will stand the competition of more efficient mills. Anyway, the days of fabulous profits are gone, and consumers' resistance has already started.

* * *

The amalgamation of mills is not a new idea. The late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, the architect of Associated Cement Companies, was a believer in merger and successfully achieved his ambition in the cement industry. He and the late Mr. N. N. Wadia worked for the amalgamation of Bombay mills on the pattern of Lancashire Cotton Corporation. They invited a Committee of Lancashire experts under the leadership of Mr. Entwistle in 1930 to study conditions in India and submit plans for amalgamation. Thirty-four mills under seven managing agencies initially agreed for the new grouping with the idea of standardisation of products, reorganisation of policy and avoidance of uneconomic methods and duplication of production. The whole scheme was wrecked on the rock of managing agency interests. When even the millowners' voluntary move failed, it is doubtful whether the Government can intervene for ehe amalgamation of mills, as suggested by the All-India Federation of the Textile Unions.

# KRIPALANI'S REPLY TO COMMUNISTS

## No Chance For Leftist Unity With Reds In

**In this article, Mr. J.B. Kripalani defends Praja-Socialist merger and exposes the Communist argument that the merger is a bar to Left Unity.**

**He naively taunts the Reds whether their charge would hold good, if the K. M.P.P. had agreed to have alliance with the Communists, instead of merging with the Socialists.**

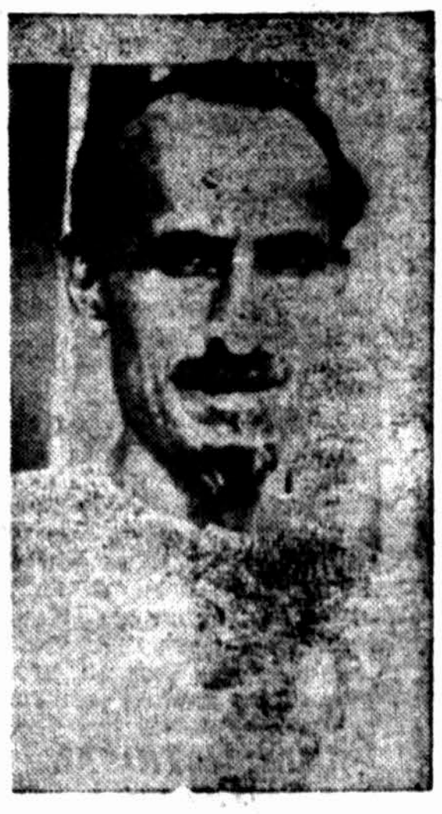
**BY J. B. KRIPALANI**

**THE Communist Party of India has severely criticised the idea of the merger of the Socialist and the K.M.P. Parties. Without going into the question of motives, we must analyse their objections. In politics it is best not to search an opponent's motives. Whatever the motives, if the criticism is true and can bear the light of reason, it must be accepted, or else, it must be argued out as untenable.**

In a complex society no individual or group can have simple motives. However disinterested or charitably inclined a person may be, if he is intelligent, the aspect of personal advantage of his acts cannot escape his attention. But we have therefore no right to judge his charity as proceeding from selfishness. We must give him credit for altruistic motives.

### Leftist Elite

Let us therefore examine the reasons that the Communists advance against the merger. It may be reason common to other groups as well as the Communists. Their main criticism is that the merger is a bar to Left Unity. Of course the Communist Party in India claims to be Leftist, that is a reforming and revolutionary party. The Prime Minister of India has often denied this contention so far as the Indian Communist Party is concerned. The Socialists of course deny the Communist claim. So also do all other parties except their own. But, for the purpose of the present argument, I shall not doubt the claim of the Communist Party to be radical or Leftist. Let us see then how the merger comes in the way of leftist unity? What are the parties in India that are popularly called Leftist? They are the Socialist Party of India, several other socialist groups called by various names, the Communist Party, some Marxian groups and various Forward Blocs. The KMPP, while the elections were on, was not considered a radical party by the Socialists. They made little distinction between it and the Congress. But today we may take it that the KMPP is also among the Leftist elite.



**And since the Communist Party joined the U.D.F. for work in the Madras legislatures and the Socialists agreed to form the Socialist Party in Parliament and is a party to the proposed merger, the KMPP may now be considered a properly certified Leftist party. If it were not so, the Communists will not blame it for the merger which is supposed to be a bar to leftist unity.**

A bar to unity! What is the implication? Is it that without the bar created by the merger, unity was possible? Let us then examine if there was any possibility of Leftist unity in India at present which the merger has endangered.

### United Front

It is a well-known fact that the Socialists refused to join the U. D. F. in Madras, the only attempt to bring together leftist groups. It was a limited attempt as the union was confined to state legislatures only. Yet the Socialists refused to join it. The Socialists have also refused to join any combination of Left groups, if Communists are in it. So whatever combination could have been devised, if the Communists were in it, the Socialists would be out of it. Whatever may be the future of Communist and Socialist Parties of India, it is a fact that today so far as numerical strength is concerned, the advantage is with the Socialist Party. It is a major Leftist group. Such a party left out of any front would not

(Continued on Page 16 Col. 4)

*Rovers Cup Football*

# SHELL AND RABBANI SURPRISED

## Railway Dominate, While Tatas Lucky

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**SUSPRISES were well in store for soccer fans at the Cooperage in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament this evening when Central Railway accounted for Burmah-Shell by two goals to nil and Tata Sports scored a three goals to one win over Rabbani Sports Club, Kamptee, earlier in their replayed first round encounter.**

Central Railway now meet the winners of the Karachi vs. Tata match.

Central Railway earned a meritorious victory owing to their perfect understanding and sound defence. They dominated play and policed every opponent that needed watching.

Shell were their usual side, but they failed to settle down to any concentrated or planned moves. They concentrated far too much on trying to make the openings for him and found a dead end.

Central Railway held a whip hand over the exchanges in the initial half and also had more of the scoring chances, but they were wasted by either shooting wide or over the cross-bar. Tambe twice failed with solo efforts due to his delay, while Shiva's stinging shots went wide.

Burmah-Shell had their usual stubborn and hardy defence that adopted crowding out and do or die tactics, but their forwards were finding movement difficult as the Railway defenders policed them very carefully. Maxie was closed in by A. Rodricks and Ayoob was bottled up by Peter.

Central Railway stormed Shell's goal in the second moiety and came within an ace of gaining the lead on two occasions in the very first minute, but LeFebour saved luckily from Tambe's first timers.

The much elusive and deserved Railway goal came from a corner kick by Bhickoo, which Shiva converted in the eight-minute of play.

Shell affected positional changes at this stage, but they were only of facial value rather than materialistic aid. Maxie came in as centre-forward, Ayoob moved to right wing and Franklin to the left winger.

Shell fought back for the equalizer and Central Railway's goal had two narrow misses. Maxie's shot just went past the post from close in, while Rego sent in a grounder which Sukhlal dived for luckily for it looked as though it was going wide and got the closer end of the post and only kept out after striking Sukhlal's head which was on the ground.

Tambe was rewarded in the twenty fifth for his hardwork by a grand solo goal from a long centre by Rodrick. Shell defenders imagined him to be offside, but he was in line with Angelo and linesman Puthran was in the correct position.

Shell were completely out of luck. Maxie with only the goalie to beat saw him well placed shot pushed over the crossbar by Sukhlal at the expense of a corner, which proved abhortive.

The teams were:—

CENTRAL RAILWAY: Sukhlal; Soman, Peter; A. Rodricks, Rebello, Panna; J. D'Sa, Kuppuswamy, Tambe, Shiva, Bhickoo.

BURMAH-SHELL: LeFebour; Poonawalla, Angelo; Ben Martin, Middlecoat, Bernard; Franklin, Rego, Ayoob, Noronha, Maxie.

**TATA'S LUCKY**

Tatas staged a recovery in the second half that put Rabbani Club, Kamptee out of the Rovers Cup by three goals to one early this evening. Tatas now meet Sind-Karachi.

Tatas showed considerable improvement with the three changes they effected. Delphine Dias played in goal, Perumal as right-winger and Krishnan came in as centre half, while Goes was shifted to the left half position.

Rabbani, however, confined themselves to sporadic raids in the first session, but were the first to score. Ramloo, the Kamptee side's skipper scored from a direct flag kick in the thirteenth minute of the first half.

The visitors, thereafter, pressed home their advantage and were more dangerous. Tatas tried desparately for the equalizer, but wasted at least three good ones.

That grand opportunist Neville D'Souza once again did Tatas the honour of scoring the equalizer five minutes after resumption from a short pass by Peter Ferrao.

Tatas now took over the offensive. They forced a freekick, a corner and wasted a goalmouth header.

Rabbani almost gained the lead in the twelfth minute, but Izhar's angular header was nervously collected by Dias, the custodian.

**TATAS LEAD**

Tatas were combining well in this period and their short passing moves were drilling holes into Rabbani's keen defence. Ferrao, Braganza and Neville combined splendidly. A grand move initiated by Braganza, saw Ratnam, the right winger centre for Ferrao to land the ball into the net in the twentieth minute of play.

In the last minute Braganza put the finishing touches to a grand solo run by Perumal, but he was in a somewhat offside position.

The teams were:—

TATA SPORTS: D. Dias; Norris, Papen; Papen (Jr.); Krishnan, Goes; Perumal, Neville, Ferrao, A. Braganza, Ratnam.

RABBANI CLUB, KAMPTEE: Nazir, Mohd. Ali, Niaz; Ibrahim (Jr.), Ibrahim (Sr.), Narsaiya; Muzaffar, Rambo, Khurshid, Quadir, Izhar.

Referee: P. A. Kunder.

Earlier in the evening, St. Xavier's High School and St. Sebastian's were concerned in a goalless draw in the Fifth Division of the Harwood Football League.

## HOLDERS ENTER FINAL

### Puthli Cup Football

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The holders Satya Vijay "A" entered final again in the Semi-Final of the Puthli Cup Football Tournament, played today at Oval.

They have defeated National "A" a formidable side, by a solitary goal soon after the start through Moorthy, They will now meet Kanara Bros. "A" in the final who trounced Kanara Young Footballers "A" earlier, by 1-0 scored by Laxman, in the re-play of the another semi-final

## *INTERNATIONAL SOCCER*

**BELFAST, Oct. 4 (PTI-Reuter): England and Ireland drew 2-2 in their international soccer match here today. The teams were level 1-1 at half time.**

**LEEDS, Oct. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Great Britain beat Australia by 19 points to 6 in the First Rugby League test match here today.**

**Britain led by 12 points to two at half time.**

## WIMCO LOSE TO B.E.S.T.

The B.E.S.T. Sports Club had a narrow victory over the Wimco Sports Club in the first round of the Inter-club Chess Tournament at Indian Mercantile Chamber Nicol Road today evening.

R. V. Alurkar of the B.E.S.T. scored a vital point over T. T. Salian and assured the victory for his team by a narrow margin of one point.

Asian Chess Club in the match played at Chetana, Rampart Row had the victory in the balance when the game between K. N. Panday was in a crucial position. Panday scoring over M. P. Rao helped his side to win by the comfortable score of three and a half points to one and a half.

The Chess Club of India team won all the six points in their encounter with the A.C.C. Sports Club.

B.E.S.T. vs. WIMCO: B. V. Khare 1, John Matthews; R. V. Alurkar 1, T. T. Salian 0; J. C. Kothari 1; A. A. Krshn Ayar 0; M. H. Ucsuna 0, K. N. Tata 1; R. Bhatia 0; R. Gopalan 1.

CHESS CLUB OF INDIA vs. A.C.C. M. M. Rau 1, S. B. Spencer 0; A. Bhugah 1, S. J. Ranga 0; S. Rehman 1; A. Ramchandran 0; S. Todi 1, M. P. Thakor 0; D. R. Vakil 1, Y. K. Mehta 0.

ASIAN CHESS CLUB vs. METEOROLOGICAL DEPT.: C. J. Vyas 0; E. V. Chellan 1; S. N. Tavoria ½; K. S. Vankatraman ½, J. Nanvati 1, N. M. Kothari 0; R. N. Pandya 1; M. P. Rau 0; C S. Vankalia 1, C. M. Dixit 0.

## *CLUB OF MAHARASHTRA HELD TO A DRAW*

POONA, Oct. 4 (PTI). The one-day fixture between the Shivaji Nagar Cricket Club and the Club of Maharashtra ended in a draw today.

Going in to bat first, the Shivaji Nagar Cricket Club were all out for 124 runs. Bedke was unbeaten with 40 runs while Ashok Wagle scored a fast 29 runs. Pandit and Gozavi were the most successful bowlers claiming five wickets for 41 runs and four wickets for 36 runs respectively.

In reply, the Club of Maharashtra had scored 84 runs for the loss of eight wickets when the stumps were drawn for the day. Pandit was the highest scorer with 32 runs while Bedke accounted for five wickets conceding 32 runs, and Ambrale 3 wickets for 40 runs.

## Parel Hockey League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Parel Hockey League, run under the Parel Sports Club, will commence in the first week of November. All entries should be forwarded to Mr. Wency Mendis, Honorary Hockey Secretary, Vithal More Building, Amai Merwanji Street, Parel, not later than Wednesday, October 22.

## Majorie Jackson Beats 100 m. Record

**TOKYO, Oct. 4 (PTI-Reuter). Miss Majorie Jackson, Australia's double Olympic sprint champion, today beat the 100 metres world record with a time of 11.4 seconds at Gifu, Central Japan.**

**The official world record of 11.5 seconds is held by Mrs. Fanny Blankers-Koen (Holland) and Helen Stephens (United States).**

**Mrs. Blankers Koen clocked 11.4 seconds during the Dutch championships in June this year, but the time is still awaiting ratification.**

**Miss Jackson who is making a twenty days tour of Japan holds the world one hundred yards record with 10.4 seconds which she set in March of this year.**

## Nepal For Indian National T. T.

KATHMANDU, Oct. 4 (PTI). A five-member Nepalese table tennis team will participate in the Indian Table Tennis Championships at Indore from October 5 to 12.

This is the first time that Nepalese table tennis players are playing outside their country in a national tournament.

The all-Nepal Table Tennis Association announced that the team, which is going at the invitation of the Indian Table Tennis Federation, will include the Nepalese champion, G. P. Lohani, a local collegian.

T. N. Upreti will accompany the team as manager.

## DEEP RIVER WINS AUSTRALIAN DERBY

SYDNEY, Oct. 4 (PTI-Reuter). The American owned Deep River (Midstream-Gazza) ridden by Neville Sellwood today won the Australian Jockey Club Derby run over 1½ miles at Randwick.

Deep River who started at 5-1 beat the 66-1 shot Flywood by two lengths with another outsider Prince Dakhil (33-1) a further half a length away, third of 20 runners.

Sellwood who rode in Britain last year made his run on Deep River about two furlongs out and won convincingly. Flywood was ridden by E. Doon and Prince Dakhil by J. Thompson.

An estimated crowd of 55,000 saw the race run on a dead track in dull showery weather.

## *PUNJAB 'VARSITY TO HOLD VOLLEYBALL TOURNEY*

AMRITSAR, Oct. 4 (PTI). The Inter-University Sports Board of India has entrusted the Punjab University Sports Committee with the responsibility of conducting the North Zone matches and the All-India Final of the Inter-University Volley Ball tournament for this year, according to a press note issued today by the Punjab University Sports Committee.

The volley ball tournament will be held from October 30 to November 19.

## Singapore Triumph

COLOMBO, Oct. 4 (PTI). Singapore Rugby Union annexed the All India Rugger championship beating All Ceylon, holders of the title for the last three years, in the final today by three points (one penalty) to nil. The first half was blank.

## *Bhagini Samaj Badminton*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Miss Sushila Rege and Tara Dandige scored easy wins in the Women's Singles of the Bhagini Samaj Badminton tournament this evening.

The results were:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Miss Tara Dandige beat Mrs. Indira Shah 11-1, 11-3, Miss Sushila Rege beat Miss Kumud Apte 11-8, 11-0.

MIXED DOUBLES: G. Hemmady and Mrs. A. Kilachand beat Gulab Jayakar and B. R. Agaskar 8-15, 15-9, 15-8; Jamnadas Ruttonsee and Mrs. I. Marfatia beat Miss Gujikar and Ab. Damani 15-7, 15-12; Mrs. J. Khandke and V. R. Kamath beat Miss S. B. Kamat and K. R. Kamat 15-3, 15-5; V. N. Kalambi and Indira Shah beat L. R. Agaskar and Mrs. Lalchand 11-15, 15-9, 15-8; Miss S. Bhat and Natekar w.o. Mrs. N. Kelkar and P. A. Kamat; Mrs. N. Dikshit and C. P. Shirke beat Miss N. Khandke and A. D. Shah 15-3, 5-1; Trilok Nath Seth and Miss Rege w.o. Udeshi and partner, C. Fernandes, and Parekh beat Damani and Shah 13-15, 15-12, 15-5

## I. A. F. SIDE FOR SERVICES' FOOTBALL

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3 (PTI).

Five Services teams will take part in the Inter-Services Football Championships which commences at Bangalore on Oct. 7.

The following will represent the Indian Air Force team, the last years winners: Francis, Gangaraju, Jesuraj, Roy Chowdhary, Ajit Singh, Nikkam, Viswanathan, Danial, Batia, Hiri, Balakrishnana, Samuel, Singh, John, Ravindran and Kannan.

The Services team which is to participate in the National Football Championships at Bangalore will be selected at the end of the Inter-Services Championships.

## Changed Ideas Of Beizbol

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPA): May be Jean Montgomery, correspondent for the Soviet news agency Tass, will try to change the Kremlin"s idea about "beizbol."**

**Shortly after Russia denounced baseball or "beizbol" as a murderous capitalistic game, Miss Montgomery won a State Department press room pool on the first game of the world series. She won again yesterday and now has pocketed 17 dollars of her colleagues' capital.**

## *GAME ABANDONED AT PAREL*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**AFTER playing for forty minutes, the game between General Motors Sports Club and Wimco Sports Club, in the Junior Rovers Cup Football Tournament, was abandoned owing to fading light at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground Parel, on Saturday evening. The match was called off ten minutes before the prescribed time when Wimco were leading by two goals to nil.**

Wimco dominated the exchanges throughout and though they tried their level best to take an early lead, the Motormen's defence played with their back to their walls and gave little away. After sustained efforts, however, Manikum gave Wimco the lead five minutes on the resumption of play and ten minutes later Narayan added to the tally and the game was stopped.

The results of the Junior Harwood League were:—

Third Division: Reserve Bank 2 (Basekar and Verghese), Young Aryans 1 (Mendes); Youths Union 3 (Singh hat-tricked), St. Francis Goans 'B' 0.

Fourth Division: Twinkle Star 2 (Ibrahim and Yassin), Cochin XI 1 (Purshotam), Air Port Club 1 (Ausi), Nagpada 1 (Narayan); Young Sparks 0, Janata 0.

## *In the Day's Sport*

**FOOTBALL**

**Cooperage**

3 p.m. St. Stanilaus vs. St. Sebastian (Harwood League Div. V); 4 p.m. Sind-Karachi vs. Goan Sports (Practice); 5-15 p.m. Kalighat vs. Bombay Amateurs (Rovers Cup second round).

**St. Xaviers College Ground,**

3-30 p.m. Indian Gymkhana "B" vs Globe Sports Club "B" (Indian League); 4-30 p.m. Goan Rovers vs Young Comrades (Harwood League); 5-30 p.m. Blue Wizards vs Khatau (Indian League).

**BADMINTON**

**Bhagini Samaj, Khetwadi**

4 p.m. Bhagini Samaj Tourney

**AQUATICS**

**Gandhi Memorial Swimming Pool**

2 p.m. Junior & Senior Championship.

*POONA RACES*

# Gay Radha Trounces Field In Cup Event

## MAJ. JADHAV SADDLES TWO WINNERS

By Our Racing Correspondent

POONA, Saturday.

**FAVOURITES alternated with outsiders today at Poona when the sixth day of the Big Meeting was decided.**

Midway in the programme, the sky was overcast but the clouds vanished after a slight drizzle.

Mr. J. R. Bhadani's Gay Radha, Kheem Singh on her back trounced the field in the day's main attraction, the Rajaram Chhatrapati Memorial Gold Cup. Neglected Mansoor Beg came from a long way to run up second and Firdaussi and Hirohito were third and fourth respectively. Heavily supported Samurai could only finish sixth in the race.

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Der-Nue-Wey also returned a facile winner in the side attraction in the card, the John Kenny Plate. Flight of Fancy was second and odds on favourite, Downpour was a poor third. The last-named who was well placed early was knocked off her strides approaching the three and she came on again in the straight from the extreme outside.

Maj. Jadhav had the distinction of saddling two winners and Kheem Singh was the only rider to score a double.

Twelve punters collected Rs. 281 — on the daily double and the treble pool was solved by 71 punters. Each ticket returned Rs. 347.

Results were:—

**The Panvel Plate Div. I—6 Furs.**

ASHRAF KAMAL (Mr. G. M. Omkar) 8-8 Kheemsingh 1
HOMESTRETCH (Mrs. T. Ferguson) 8-12 Pierce 2
BLUE VALLEY (Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia) 8-3 P. Khade 3
HAPPY KING (Mr. and Mrs. Nariman A. Bharucha) 9-12 S. Chavan 4

All ran.
Won by 1-1/4L, 3/4L, 4L.
Time: 1 min. 17-1/5 secs..
Tote paid: Rs. 19 for win, 12, 13, 15 for places.

**The Panvel Plate Div. II—6 Furs.**

DELHI DURBAR (Mr. Fraidoon Ardeshir Irani) 8-12 Hanuman S. 1
KINDER GARDEN (Mr. Kishen Lal Malhotra) 9-3 Pierce 2
DARKHAN (Mrs. H. McQuade) 7-11 Kheemsingh 3
PAPER MONEY (Mr. V. Daga) 8-4 B. Khalli 4

Not run: Rose Tint, Just in Time,, Sha'ar-E-Nau, Why Again.
Won by 3/4L, 2½L, 2½L.
Time: 1 min. 18 2-/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 89 for win; 25, 18, 79 for places.

**The Ootacamund Plate—1 M, 1 F.**

WILL TO POWER (Mr. Khatau Khimji) 8-1 Damodar 1
MY LUCKY STAR (Mr. D. F. Karaka) 8-5 Purtu Singh 2
PRE CATELAN (Lady Sherbanoo and Sir Sultan Chinoy) 8-11 S. Chavan 3
GAME BID (Mr. Anantram J. Shah) 8-4 Purshotam 4

Not run: Al Mohalab, Pahili Mulakhat, Poldo, Yearling, Kickshaw, Wagh Mahal, Acha Masala.
Won by S-hd., S-hd., 4L.
Time: 1 min, 59-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 56 for win; 17, 26, 15 for places.

**The Sangli Plate Div. II—7 Furs.**

BIRTHDAY PRIDE (M/s. N. K. & V. Daga) 9-4 B. Khalil 1
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER (Mr. B. L. Ramnani) 8-2 P. Khade 2
PESSIMIST (Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Aswani) 8-9 Amir Ahmed 3
ARCTIC PRINCESS (Mr. Syed Subhan) 8-7 Shiba 4

Not run: Rashtrapati, Piarehind, Star of Mahad, Musafir.
Won by Nk., 1½L, 1-3/4L.
Time: 1 min. 31-2/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 52 for win; 16, 21, 15 for places.

**The Rajaram Chhatrapati Memorial Gold Cup—1¼ Miles.**

GAY RADHA (Mr. J. R. Bhadani) 8-0 Kheemsingh 1
MANSOOR BEG (Mr. P. M. Potia) 8-3 Gilmore 2
FIRDAUSSI (M/s. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir 8-8 Harbutt 3
HIROHITO (Mr. & Mrs. C. T. Lakhia) 7-9 P. Mistry 4

Not run: Der-Nue-Wey, Thunderer, Bihari, Cocktop, Truman.
Won by 4½L, 1½L, 2L.
Time: 2 mins. 10-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 39 for win; 18, 28, 25 for places.

**The John Kenny Plate—(about) 1¼ Miles)**

DER-NUE-WEY (The Maharaja of Parlakimedi) 8-2 Gilmore 1
FLIGHT OF FANCY (Late Shalini in Eng.) (Rao Saheb D. K. Parker) 9-4 P. Khade 2
DOWNPOUR (M/s. A. C. & Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir) 8-11 Harbutt 3
BRAVE PRINCE (Mr. F. B. Vakil) 7-6 Purtu Singh 4

Not run: Trumpeldor.
Won by 1-3/4L, 1½L, 6L.
Time: 2 mins., 39-3/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 58 for win; 31, 27 for places.

**The Sangli Plate Div. I—7 Furs.**

EASTERN QUEEN (Maharaja of Kolhapur) 7-8 Harbutt 1
RADIATOR (Mr. & Mrs. R. N. Sehgal) 9-0 Gilmore 2
KAUSAR (Nawabzada Yemin ul Mulk) 8-10 Kheemsingh 3
SHANDANA (Mr. & Mrs. F. D. Wadia) 9-0 P. Khade 4

Not run: Wedding Day, Paper Crown, Glory of India, Pretty Town, Marhaba.
Tote paid: Rs. 31 for win; 15, 19, 15 for places.

## Rift In Wafd

CAIRO, Oct. 4 (UPA): An open rift developed today in the powerful Wafd Party over the issue of compliance with "Strong Man" Premier General Mohammed Naguib's demands for political reform.

Fifty members of the party's parliamentary group revolted against the Wafd Executive Committe and announced that they would bow to Naguib's order to reorganize the party. Rebel spokesman former deputy Hamed Tulba Sakr said they hoped to save the party from the threatened disabandonment over the Executive Committee's attitude.

## PRESIDENT'S ADVICE TO PEOPLE OF CUTCH

MANDVI (Cutch), Oct. 4 (PTI): President Dr. Rajendra Prasad today visited Mandvi port—one of the oldest ports of India—only 250 miles from Karachi.

The President asked the people of Cutch to start an all-out attempt to make rapid economic progress. People of Cutch so far had been going out into various states and even foreign countries and establishing themselves in trade and commerce. They should now pay some attention to their homeland and divert a part of their energy in building up Cutch.

## Two Girls Saved From Suicide

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two minor girls were arrested by the Bombay police for an alleged attempt at suicide.

The girls, it is stated, decided to end their lives by jumping from the 200-feet high Worli Hill as their parents objected to their friendship. Luckily the girls escaped with only minor injuries and have been removed to hospital for treatment.

The Delisle Road police is investigating.

## Cricontrol Board To Revise Constitution

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4 (PTI): Question of revision of the constitution of the Board of Control for Cricket in India was discussed by a special general meeting which meet here today. But the decision of the matter was deferred to a later meeting.

Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, President was in the chair.

Thirtythree members attended, Holkar being represented by a Madhya Pradesh proxy. The prominent absentees were the three vice-presidents of the Board, Col. C. K. Naudu, Mr. Pheroz Kutar and Major General Rajendrasinghji.

## BRITAIN & FRANCE TIE THREE-NIL

LONDON, Oct. 3 (PTI-Reuter): The International Lawn Tennis Clubs of Britain and France began their annual match today on the wooden covered courts at Queen's Club and when the day's play ended each had three wins to its credit.

Eric Sturgess, the South African champion was included in the British team which balanced the appearance of Jaroslav Drobny in the French side.

Whereas, Sturgess appeared in both singles and doubles winning each time, Drobny played only in a doubles which he won in partnership with Jean Borotra against Tony Mottram and John Horn, the former junior champion of Britain.

Outstanding match of the day, however, was the singles in which Borotra defeated Mottram 3-6, 6-4, 6-1. Though a little slower then last year and now wearing glasses Borotra showed all his old skill and ability on a court where he has gained many successes and Mottram's unfamiliarity with the surroundings was not helpful.

Borotra covered the net well and after conceding the first set outplayed Mottram in close volleying.

## *Promise To Marathwada*

HYDERABAD, October 4 (PTI): The Hyderabad Government would soon appoint a Commission to study and report on all possible hydro-electric and irrigation projects in Marathwada, Mr. R. V. Bidap, leader of the Socialist-sponsored Marathwada Peasants' Delegation which met the State's Chief Minister, Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, told pressmen here today. The delegation met the Chief Minister and the Minister for Excise, Mr. K. V. Ranga Reddi, today and presented them a memorandum brought here by over one hundred peasants, marching on foot 265 miles from Daulatabad in Aurangabad district.

The Chief Minister was also reported to have promised to investigate early into the grievances of the people of the 100 and odd enclaves villages of Bombay which were merged into Hyderabad about 3 years ago.

## EUROPEAN OFFICER'S WIFE FATALLY STABBED

NAIROBI, Oct. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Police last night found the 39-year-old wife of a European officer lying dead, pierced with multiple stabs on the back porch of her farm-house, 12 miles from Nairobi.

She was Mrs. Margaret Wright, whose husband is Establishment Officer in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, the second European woman to be stabbed to death in the Nairobi area in less than a fortnight.

On September 23, the 35-year-old wife of an engineer, Mrs. Marie Chapman, mother of two children, was found pierced with five dagger wounds in the bedroom of her home on the fringe of Nairobi National Park.

## Armed Dacoit Gang Rounded Up

HYDERABAD, Oct. 4 (PTI): An 'armed gang' of twelve dacoits responsible for nine dacoities was rounded up by the police a few days ago, it was officially stated here today.

The leader of the "gang" Moula Dad Khan, belonging to Hyderabad district was also among those arrested.

The police have recovered from the "gang" valuables worth Rs. 600.

## CHARGE AGAINST U. N. OFFICERS

### Kashmir Praja Parishad Chief's Revelation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Pandit Premnath Dogra, President of the All-Jammu and Kashmir Praja Parishad, today demanded an inquiry into the activities of United Nations Officers posted in Kashmir who were "suspected of carying on propaganda against India"

Pandit Dogra who was addressing a public meeting at Chaupatty under the auspices of Jana Sangh alleged that "these so-called international representatives are canvassing for the accession of Kashmir to Pakistan."

The meeting passed a resolution asking the Government of India to institute an inquiry into the conduct of such officers.

The eighty-year old Praja Pashad leader accused Shaikh Abdullah of "preparing the ground for another partition of Kashmir by forcing on the people his plan of an independent State." Two-fifth of Kashmir, he added, was already in the hands of Pakistan "perhaps irrevocably lost." He said that the people of Jammu and Ladakh fully supported the unqualified accession of their territories to India and even the people in the Kashmir Valley, "if the right approach is made to them," would vote for complete accession.

He asked the Government of India to withdraw the Kashmir case from the U.N.O. On the question of Rajpramukhs, he said that the Parishad was in favour of the abolition of the institution. But in the case of Kashmir, it believed that the ruling head was "a unifying force" and as such should be retained.

Referring to the land reforms in Kashmir, Pandit Dogra said that Parishad favoured compensation to the landlords in return for the nationalised land.

Earlier Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal, President of the Jana Sangh (Bombay) welcomed Pandit Dogra. Mr. V. R. Pandit, Secretary of the local branch of the Party, also spoke.

**AT PRESS CONFERENCE**

At a press conference held this morning, Pandit Dogra asserted that the Parishad was determined "to go to any length to see that the views of the people of Jammu and Kashmir State prevail in the matter of accession of their homeland to India."

He demanded the integration of Kashmir like any other Part 'B' State and said that the Indian Constitution should be applied to the State "in toto." He claimed that the Parishad was the only organisation in Kashmir which had raised its voice for full accession to India.

Pandit Dogra who arrived in the city this morning on a tour to mobilise public opinion in favour of his demand refuted the charge that Parishad was a communal organisation. "There are thousands of Muslims on its roll who are opposed to the policy of Independent Kashmir pursued by Shaikh Abdullah.

# *India To Look After Iran's Interests?*

## *IN CASE TEHERAN BREAKS WITH BRITAIN*

TEHERAN, October 4 (PTI).

**INDIA, Russia and Pakistan were mentioned in Persian Press today, as possible choices to look after Iran's interests in Britain, if Dr. Mossadeq decides to sever relations with Britain.**

The morning newspaper "Dad" said Dr. Mossedeq might ask India to look after Iran's interests.

The Communist Party Executive is said to have decided to urge its followers to telegraph Dr. Mossadeq that Russia, with which Iran has good relations, be asked to protect Iran's interests in Britain.

Pakistan has also been mentioned in certain circles. Meanwhile, the belief has grown in informed circles here that Dr. Mossadeq, who two days ago asked the people to advise him, may ask India to look after the Iranian affairs in Britain if the relations are ultimately severed.

**FATEMI BACK IN TEHERAN**

Dr. Hussain Fatemi, former Deputy to the Iranian Premier Dr. Mossadeq, returned here this morning as the Premier got ready to sever relations with Britain.

He was enthusiastically received at the airport and drove straight to Dr. Mossadeq's house.

Dr. Fatemi had been away for several months for treatment of wounds he received when a young member of the Faidayan Islam shot at him.

## Six Injured By Falling Boulder

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Six employees of the Central Railway received injuries when a boulder fell on the tracks in a tunnel on the Bombay-Poona line this evening. The injured persons were removed to hospital for treatment. The accident, however, caused no traffic dislocation.

RATNAGIRI, Oct. 4 (H.S.): Nearly 25 passengers, travelling in a country boat, were thrown overboard, yesterday morning, when the boat was passing through Rajiwada creek. Two of the passengers are feared to have been drowned and the rest were rescued in time.

### *Domestic Occurence*

**DEATH: BAI MEHERBAI NARIMAN ARDESHIR HAYVAY** (Parsi Dairy Farm) expired at 1 a.m. on Ocobr 5, 1952. Funeral at Upper Bungli, Doongarwadi today, Sunday, at 3-30 p.m. Uthamna ceremony on Monday at 4 p.m. at the above address.

## Stop Press

**BRITAIN'S REPLY**

LONDON, Oct. 4 (UPI). Britain told Iran today she cannot accept Premier Mohamed Mossadeq's "ultimatum" proposals for an oil settlement but the door should remain open to further efforts for agreement.

# HOW TO RUN A WELFARE STATE

## Morarji's Tips To District Officials

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**"THE welfare State towards which we are aspiring can be established only if all public servants become welfare officers devotedly serving the people with the sole object of bringing contentment and happiness to them so that their capacity to produce more and increase the prosperity of our country would be raised", said Shri Morarji R. Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, presiding over the conference of the Heads of all the Departments at the Headquarters and heads of offices in the Districts, held at the Council Hall, Bombay, this morning.**

In a 110-minute speech, the Chief Minister, impressed upon the officers that the administrators should work as servants of the people and not as their masters.

**CREATING NEW SOCIETY**

Shri Desai added that if a society in which there would be equality of opportunity and justice for all and from which poverty would be banished was to be created, the Government administration would have to efficiently try to find out ways and means to understand the difficulties of people and remove them. "It is our duty to take all the necessary steps to achieve this and there is no use apportioning blame to others. We are now a Free Nation. Ours is a peoples' Government and whatever is to be achieved must be achieved by our own effort without waiting for any outside help", he added.

"It is no use saying, "Shri Desai continued," that there is a growing tendency among the people to rely too much on Government. The remedy lies in doing your best for them and in educating them so that they may give up this attitude and in inculcating in them a spirit of self-reliance. This is the task of a public servant."

Shri Desai emphasised the importance of complete co-operation between two classes of public servants, viz., Government servants and social workers, in building up the Nation.

**IMPROVEMENT**

Speaking on the objects of the conference Shri Desai said, "No amount of rules and regulations alone can get the best out of you. I consider it more a matter of appeal, a matter of taking you with us in our task of serving the people. I want you to understand the unhappiness from which I am suffering on account of the shortcomings in our administration. It is true that the administration of our State is considered quite progressive as compared to some other States. Experiments and reforms made in this State are adopted in other States. But I cannot say that the people have derived the full benefits of the measures that have been adopted and that there is no further scope for improvement. It is the duty of public servants to see that people derive full benefits of the measures adopted by the Government and the necessary improvement in the administration takes place.

"Healthy criticism is always welcome because it only shows that the people are alive to what they want and are not prepared to suffer deficiency in public service. Happiness of the people can be poisoned by the discontent which may be justifiable and removable. It is such discontent that is the greatest danger to any administration. It is the duty of public servants to see that there is no such removable discontent in our State".

**ALL OFFICIALS CO-WORKERS**

Shri Desai also said that he considered all officers as his co-workers. "We are all co-workers in the same business—the business of serving the people", he averred and added that each part of administration was as important as any other part of it. He for one would attach great importance to the Government servants in lower rank of the administration for it was they who came in daily contact with the people and to whom a large number of people approached daily for their requirements and redress of their grievances. It was the attitude of these Government servants towards the public which was very important and it was the duty of all offi-

(Continued on Page 15)

## *Theft From Royal Palace*

### *THREE ARRESTED IN KATHMANDU*

KATHMANDU, Oct. 4 (PTI): Nepalese military and police have arrested three persons, two soldiers and one former Subedar, for stealing automatic arms from the Royal Palace.

Investigations are in progress as to find out whether any political group had a hand in the theft.

Official sources said one bren gun and one sten gun, stolen about two weeks ago, were discovered hidden in a field outside the palace. One of the arrested persons was stated to be a soldier of the State forces that guard the Royal Palace.

## *S. T. Desai For Bench*

**BOMBAY, Saturday.**

**Mr. S. T. Desai, Bar-at-Law, it is understood, has been appointed a Judge of the Bombay High Court.**

Born on January 26, 1901, Mr. Desai was educated in Bombay and had a brilliant academic carrier and won many prizes. He passed the LL.B. Examination in 1925 with First Class first. Later he went to England and was called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn in 1927.

Mr. Desai had a large practice, both on the original and the appellate side of the Bombay High Court, and is a popular member of the Bar. He is also the author of several books on law.

## *Truman Gets Vitriolic*

### *ATTACK ON IKE AND NIXON*

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4 (UPA). President Truman today called Dwight Eisenhower "a specimen of a man" who has betrayed himself by surrendering to narrow selfish men and short sighted policies.

In a double-barrelled attack he said Eisenhower's running mate Senator Richard Nixon is "not worthy to lace the shoes" of Governor Earl Warren of California.

The President made the statements in a campaign speech prepared for delivery to a Democratic Party luncheon here.

During the sixth day of stumping on his two-week 8,500-mile coast to coast "Give Them Hell" campaign trip for the Democratic ticket the luncheon speech marked the President's most vitriolic attack so far on the Republican presidential nominee.

The President said he had not found it easy or pleasant to criticize Eisenhower "for he was my friend, a man I trusted completely."

Mr. Truman continued: "He has betrayed himself by all of his surrenders to narrow selfish men and short sighted policies." He said "It is a tragedy of an able and amiable human being torn out of a life he was trained to follow and shoved around as the tool of others."

# INDIAN FILM STARS AT U. N. HEADQUARTERS

**Fourteen leading Indian film stars, producers and directors visited United Nation Headquarters on September 16. Photographed in the main lobby of the Secretariat building, looking at a model of the new permanent Headquarters are: (Left to right) Miss Nargis, Miss Arundhati Mukherji and Miss Suryakumari, actresses; Mr. Chandulal Shah, President of the Film Federation of India; Mr. John D. McCarthy, Vice-President of the American Motion Picture Association; Miss Ellen Mody, Producer; Miss Gohar (partly hitten), actress; Mr. Keki Modi, Director; Miss Bina Rai, actress; Mr. Prem Nath, actor; and Mr. R. Acharekar, Set-designer.**

# PEKING HONOURS INDIAN DELEGATION

## Kitchlew's Plea For Cultural Missions

HONG KONG, October 4 (PTI-Reuter).

**THE Far East Peace Conference in Peking reached a "dramatic high point" just before yesterday's afternoon session ended when the chairman invited to the platform the chairman and members of the Indian and Korean delegations, the New China News Agency reported today.**

On behalf of the Indian peace movement, Indian women presented gifts to Korean women delegates and showered them with flower petals in a gesture of affection, the agency said.

The women embraced and the Indian delegates placed bracelets on the arms of their Korean friends.

The Rev. Victor K. James of the Unitarian Church, Melbourne, was an Executive Chairman of yesterday's mornin session, the agency said.

**JAPANESE MENACE**

Mr. James gave a supplementary report on Japanese rearmament after the leader of the Japanese delegation, Togo Kameda, had urged the conference to demand "that not a single military base for any religion country shall remain on our soil."

Mr. James said the separate peace treaty with Japan, the ANZUS pact and the United States Pacific Pact were three components of a war which was being planned in the Pacific.

The keystone of American moves to threaten peace in the Pacific was Japan, he was reported to have claimed.

### Kitchlew's Plea

HONG KONG, Oct. 4 (UPI-AFP). A plea for a permanent organisation to promote cultural interchanges among Asian and Pacific nations was made at the fourth plenary session of "Asian and Pacific peace conference" this morning by the chief Indian delegate, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew who is the President of the All-India Peace Council. Radio Peking reported this afternoon that Dr. Kitchlew asked for interchange of scientists, workers, peasants, athletes and similar groups.

The Indonesian delegate attacked the Americans for monopolising in Asian and Pacific regions according to the Communist radio.

### Lift Blockade On China

TOKYO, Oct. 4 (UPA). The Communist-sponsored Asian and Pacific regions "Peace Conference" at Peiping today demanded the lifting of the economic blockade imposed on Red China by the United Nations, Radio Peiping reported.

The demand came in a report read before the conference by an Indonesian delegate identified as "Surose."

The main report on cultural exchange was given by the head of the Indian delegation, Radio Peiping said. He said, "It is in the interest of all to see that peace is restored in Korea, Viet Nam and Malaya and there are no foreign troops anywhere in any country."

### Nehru's 'Peking Pose'

**MADRAS, Oct. 4 (UPI). Pt. Nehru was asked about his reaction to Peking Peace Conference. He put his hands on his cheeks, and assumed a thoughtful pose, remaining silent for a while. Then he began by saying "The Government and people of India stand firmly for peace" and added: "we shall continue to work for that end."**

**Peace conferences, Mr. Nehru said, sometimes became noisy, and "do not always help the course of peace, for which they are intended."**

### 18 E. Germans In Peking

LONDON, Oct. 4 (PTI-Reuter): An eighteen-man East German trade delegation has arrived in Peking, the New China Agency reported tonight.

Five trade representatives from Bulgaria have also arrived in the Chinese capital, the agency added.

### Elected To Council Of States

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

Sardar Swaran Singh, India's Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, a Congress nominee, was today declared elected unopposed to the Council of States from the Punjab Assembly constituency. The seat was rendered vacant by the resignation of Raizada Hans Raj.

### Big Fire In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4 (PTI). A devastating fire broke out about midnight tonight in a godown opposite the Lalbazar, the city's police headquarters, and the entire fire-brigade squal was still fighting the inferno at 1 a.m. without having brought it under control.

The godown is stated to be stored with jars of tar, cloth, jute and hessian.

KARACHI: Pakistan Constituent Assembly has been summoned to meet here on November 22.

## *Soviet Reds' Congress*

### *STALIN'S PLACE UNCHALLENGED*

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (UPA): Josef Stalin will remain 'vozhd'—Russian word for leader—regardless of the changes in the Communist Party setup at the 19th party congress opening tomorrow.

Stalin was expected generally to be elected President of the proposed presidium which will take place of the Politburo. Members of the Politburo seemed to be slated to become members of the Presidium. Since neither the party constitution nor tradition limits the membership in the Politburo to a definite number the presidium was expected to be enlarged. The same was true of the party's central committee now numbering 72. When it was elected at the last congress in 1939 the party numbered a fewer than two million members. Now it has grown to over six million.

The congress will be opened at 7-00 p.m. by a member of the Politburo. The first speaker will be George Malenkov. He will deliver a report bringing the party's history up-to-date with an exhaustive analysis of the consequences of the Second World War and events since the war.

### *HOT DAY, TODAY*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sunday will be a hot day, according to a forecast made by the Santa Cruz Weather Bureau tonight.

The Bureau added that thundery conditions might develop over the Ghats towards evening and effect some parts of the city and suburbs. The maximum temperature at Colaba today was 92 degrees (F.), which was 5 degrees above normal. The maximum for Santa Cruz was 94 degrees. There was no measurable amout of rainfall either at Colaba or Santa Cruz.

### KASHMIR DEBATE DATE

**UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 4 (PTI): United Nations Secretariat has suggested October 8 as a possibe date for the Security Council's meeting to consider Dr. Graham's fourth report on Kashmir, it was understood here today.**

**The talks were believed to have taken place during the weekend between Hernan Santa Cruz, of Chile, this month's president of the Security Council, and the delegates of India and Pakistan preparatory to the announcement of the actual date.**

# NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN PAK AGGRESSION & TRIBAL RAIDS

## NEHRU CLARIFIES KASHMIR STAND

## Off To Rayalaseema To Study Famine Conditions

MADRAS, Oct. 4, (PTI).

**PRIME MINISTER NEHRU told a press conference here today that the Government of India "do not distinguish between what might be called a tribal attempted invasion or a regular attack by Pakistan on Kashmir."**

"Both will be armed aggression by Pakistan and will be met and resisted to the utmost." "It is clear that even a tribal invasion of Kashmir can only take place, as it did, five years ago, with the active connivance and help of Pakistan Government", he said.

**PAK TROOPS MUST WITHDRAW**

Prime Minister Nehru declared here today: "We cannot admit the right of Pakistan to keep a single soldier in Kashmir state territory, because that would mean admitting their right to aggression.'

Addressing the conference at Raj Bhavan this afternoon barely three hours after his arrival here, Mr. Nehru said every now and then, and more especially when the Kashmir question was before the Security Council or its representatives, cries of war were raised in Pakistan, presumably to frighten the Security Council or other countries.

"These cries themselves demonstrate that we cannot endanger the security of Kashmir and take any risks in such a grave matter. They justify completely the position India has taken up", he declared.

**NO FURTHER REDUCTION**

The Prime Minister said India had offered to reduce her "forces to a very small number. "We cannot go beyond that figure", he said.

For the sake of peace, he said, "we have sought a settlement by negotiations and we shall continue to seek that way, because we always wish to avoid war. "But if an attack is made on any part of India, it will be resisted. The Government of India do not distinguish between what might be called a tribal attempt at invasion and a regular attack by Pakistan on Kashmir," he declared.

### Atomic Menace

Asked about the British atomic experiment at Monte Bello off Australia Mr. Nehru said: "These things are awful reminders of the fate in store for the world, if atomic warfare takes place." He warned "if atomic and hydrogen bombs are used in warfare, it means the complete giving up of civilization and the result of that war can only be an eclipse of civilisation." He said, wars are fought presumably to attain certain objectives. If those objectives themselves are destroyed in the process of war, well then, they are not obtaining it. All this means that the world must pull itself together and get rid of this fear of oppression that drives people to war."

The Prime Minister said India was neither interested nor had they resources for the manufacture of atomic bombs. "We are interested in the development of atomic energy for social purposes," he said and added: "we cannot compare, of course, with great countries in regard to the progress of atomic research, but we have some eminent scientists in this domain and in our own way we have made fairly satisfactory progress."

### Foreign Enclaves

**Referring to the political ferment in foreign enclaves in the country, Prime Minister Nehru declared that the Government of**

(Continued on Page 14)

## IDEAL SHOCK ABSORBERS

### Qureshi On Indo-Pak Role In East-West Cold War

KARACHI, Oct. 4 (PTI): The Pakistan High Commissioner-Designate to India, Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, said here today India and Pakistan were in an "ideal" position to function as "shock absorbers" in the East-West cold war by virtue of their "strategic geographical position" and "vast" resources in material and manpower. "But" he added "we cannot, quite obviously, make any effective contribution in this direction so long as the Indo-Pakistan differences are not amicably settled."

In a press interview just before emplaning for Delhi, Mr. Qureshi said "I refuse to believe that there is any dearth of people on either side who genuinely desire lasting friendship and understanding between India and Pakistan."

**QURESHI IN DELHI**

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4 (PTI): Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, Pakistan's High Commissioner-designate to India, arrived here tonight from Karachi accompanied by Mrs. Quereshi and members of his family.

### Gulam Mohammad On Kashmir Issue

LAHORE, October 4: Pakistan's Governor-General, Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, said at Hazara (N.W.F.P.) yesterday that Pakistanis were a peaceful and peace-loving people and had always striven for a peaceful settlement of disputes with India.

He made this statement in the course of speech at a reception in which he touched on various problems facing Pakistan.

Referring to Kashmir, Mr. Ghulam Mohammad said it was nearly five years since this question was referred to the Security Council. Pakistan had accepted almost every suggestion made by or on behalf of United Nations for implementation of the UNCIP resolutions, he claimed.

Mr. Ghulam Mohammad added that the Security Council would be fully apprised of the feelings of Pakistanis on the Kashmir dispute when it meets next to consider the issue

"Our delegation will exert itself to the utmost to ensure prompt and effective action by the Security Council to secure for the people of Jammu and Kashmir their inalienable right to decide whether they wish to accede to Pakistan or to India," Mr. Ghulam Mohammad said

"The struggle may be hard—it may be prolonged—but given unity, determination and steadfastness your efforts will, by the grace of God, be crowned with success".

## FOODGRAINS FROM RUSSIA

**Two Russian ships carrying 15,000 tons of foodgrains and five lakh tins of condensed milk arrived at Madras harbour on Wednesday. This consignment has been sent as a gift by the Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, to be distributed to the famine-stricken people in Madras State. The Soviet Trade Union delegation handed over the Soviet food gifts to Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, President of the Indian Red Cross Society, Madras State Branch, at a formal function at Madras Port. Photo shows: M. Chercdnitonko, leader of the delegation, handing the token bags of the Soviet food gifts to Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.**

## U. S. DRAFTS ANGRY REPLY TO MOSCOW

### Washington Reaction To Kennan Recall Demand

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPA).

**UNITED States Saturday drafted an angry note to Moscow protesting against the "shameful" and unprecedented demand for immediate recall of Ambassador George Kennan, America's topmost expert on Soviet affairs.**

From Presidnet Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson down through State Department ranks tempers were high over the Kremlin's blunt order that drove the relations between the two great powers to a new low.

Stiff retaliatory measures were reported under close study including a possible demand for the ouster of Russian Ambassador to Washington Georgi Zarubin.

No serious thought is given, however, to a final break in diplomatic relations.

State Department officials said that the American government definitely would take these twin actions:

Firstly, denounce the "rude" Kremlin decision to oust Kennan.

Secondly, rejection of Soviet charges that Kennan made "false and hostile" statements against the Soviet Union backed by U.S. refusal to appoint a new Ambassador to Russia until after inauguration of the new U.S. President Jan. 20.

Kannan, who is in Geneva, Switzerland, is expected to return to Washington in about two weeks for "consultations" with Truman and Acheson.

**The gravity of the incident was pointed up by the fact that never before in diplomatic history had any nation asked the U.S. to recall its Ambassador.**

**Neither had the Soviets since they came into power in 1917 taken the lead in ordering the ouster of a foreign diplomat.**

Congressional reaction was limitted since most Congressmen are away from Washington. Democratic Representative Laurie Cattle said, "We cannot take this sort of action lying down" but added he could not recommend any specific retaliation. Democratic Representative Omar Burreson said the U.S. should meet the Soviet action with policy of "toughness" but also did not make any specific recommendations.

## Rita's Latest

PARIS, Oct. 4 (UPA). Prince Aly Khan plans to confer with his lawyer Monday because his attempt at reconciliation with Rita Hayworth "is not working out at all", he said Saturday.

The American film actress announced after her arrival here on September 24 that "at least for the time being" she had dropped divorce proceedings when her husband and she moved into his Paris home.

But rumours started flowing Saturday morning that the romance was off again and Rita had moved to a hotel suite.

## Space Suit For Airmen

### SAVES LIFE AT HIGH ALTITUDES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPA): The United States Air Force today revealed a new comic strip-like space suit which enables pilots to live in near vacuum of the upper atmosphere where the lack of pressure can make a man's blood boil at body temperature.

The T-I high altitude suit, product of six years of development, inflates automatically if a plane's cabin loses air pressure. An oxygen bottle strapped to the pilot's leg snaps the suit into inflation and feeds him high pressure oxygen through a tube running to his plastic face mask.

The suit has already saved the life of Lt. Col. Frank Everest, one of the Air Force's top test pilots, when a "Bell X-I" rocket ship he was flying lost its cabin pressure during a high altitude flight. Automatic inflation of the suit was his first warning that the canopy had cracked.

## *Early Rains Give Relief To Madras*

MADRAS, October 4.

**THE Madras State, disappointed in its Southwest monsoon, seems to be blessed in the Northeast monsoon which, according to indications, has appeared in advance by a fortnight.**

The rains which have been falling in Madras city and nearly over the whole of Tamilnad and West Coast since October 3 are said to be the result of the setting in of north east monsoon conditions. The N.-E. monsoon usually sets in sometime after the middle of October.

The meteorological authorities here would not commit themselves whether the monsoon has made its regular appearance or whether the present phase is a temporary one.

Madras City had a rainfall of 3.22 inches for the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. and a number of places in Tamilnad and West Coast also recorded considerable rainfall during the same period. These rains are expected to continue for another two days, according to meteorological authorities.

A trough low pressure in the south and the adjoining central region of the Bay of Bengal and a similar trough in the Arabian Sea have been responsible for these rains in Tamilnad and West Coast respectively.

**METTUR LEVEL GOES UP**

The present rains have resulted in the filling up of irrigation tanks in Tamilnad districts which have been dry all these days. There have been freshes in the rivers too.

The water level in the Mettur reservoir which stood at 57 feet yesterday went upto 61 feet today and the inflow into the reservoir continues steadily.

Restrictions placed on the supply of water from the Bhavani River have now been removed following the rains.

# UNIVERSITY BILL CRITICISED

## Dr. Jha's Convocation Address At Baroda

BARODA, October 4, (PTI).

**DR. AMARNATH JHA, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University, said here today the proposed University Bill of the Government of India "savoured of totalitarianism and infringed the academic independenc e of the universities."**

He hoped that the Government of India would accept the decision of the Inter-University Board urging the Centre to withdraw the Bill.

Dr. Jha who presided over the second convocation of the Baroda University was delivering his convocation address here this evening.

He said the University could be a centre of light and learning, only if it functioned in an atmosphere of freedom, unhampered by state or party interference, without the state tampering with standards of teaching and examination. Teachers must be free to teach within the framework determined by the academic authorities.

The freedom of the university to prescribe courses of study, appoint teachers, and determine the standards of its degrees must remain unfettered. After all, the public is the best julge. It discriminates between good and bad degrees. It knows what value to attach to a cheap degree.

"Both in the Union Ministry and in some states, there has been a move in recent months, in the name of a higher standard, to curtail this independence. This move must be strenuously resisted", he said.

**REGIONAL LANGUAGE**

Dr. Jha said the regional language should be the medium of instruction at the secondary and university stages. Every child had a right to be taught through its mother tongue. But there should be provision for teaching of the national language.

"English should be studied in our universities and a very high standard in its use should be aimed at but it offended all educational principles to make a foreign language the medium of instruction," he said.

He wanted that Sanskrit studies should form an integral part of the education and he was glad that the Sanskrit Mahavidyala was attached to the Baroda University.

**MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION**

The study of the national language, Dr. Jha believed, should not mean any great strain except in the case of Tamilnad. In the rest of the country every regional language employed a large number of words of Sanskrit origin. While he did not advocate the use of national language as the universal medium of instruction, he did hope that a uniform technical terminology would be evolved in the national language.

"The regional languages must continue to develop and flourish. There need not be any clash between the regional languages and the national language," Dr. Jha added.

Dr. Jha said that it was of the utmost importance that teachers should be free from financial worries. Hunger drove one to subservience. Teachers' salaries in the country, inadequate at all stages of education, were particularly so in elementary schools. Until such time that the states could effect a general revision of teachers' salaries, there should be provision at least for benefits such as reduced house rent, medical care, free tuition for children, widows and orphans and insurance schemes and suitable retirement plans

He complimented the Baroda University on having "departed from the beaten track" by establishing faculties for social work, for fine arts and for education and psychology.

**FACULTY OF SCIENCE**

The faculty of science and technology, he said, was important in the world of today. The country needed scientists, technicians and physicians. The university should impart training and equipment to enable the student to earn a living and at the same time, by providing for humane studies, it should also make him "a fully mature human being capable of appreciating the purpose of life."

Dr. Amarnath Jha concluded his address with an appeal to the graduates to strive to face life with exuberance and enthusiasm and to strive after great and noble achievements.

## Appeal Against Hartal On Oct. 6

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 4 (PTI): Mr. Ravjibyi Patel, Secretary, Gujerat Pradesh Congress Commitee, has appealed to the traders of Gujerat not to go on Hartal on October 6, as a protest against the Multi-point Sales Tax Act.

Mr. Patel, in a statement to the press issued here this evening added that he had come to know that Anti-Multi-Point Sales Tax Protest Committee had been "indulging in compulsive shop-to-shop propaganda" in order to organise hartal on October 6.

"Now that the President has given his assent to the bill, I do not see any other thing but oppositional politics in containing the agitation", Mr. Patel said.

# No Distinction Between Pak Aggression And Tribal Raids

(Continued from Page 13)

India took a serious view of the continued oppression of the people, and especially, nationalist elements in the French and Portuguese establishments in India. This oppression, as well as the recent report of some Neutral observers, he said, "makes it perfectly clear that there is no possibility of any fair plebiscite or referendum in these places." Normally speaking, Mr. Nehru said, one Government did not interfere with the internal steps taken by another Government in regard to its own nationals, but the position regarding the French and Portuguese establishments in India could not be so regarded. "It is inevitable," he declared, "as we have said before, that these enclaves in the heart of India must become part of the union of India. We have patiently waited for settlements by negotiations and we still hope to settle this matter in this way, but it must be clearly understood that we cannot tolerate foreign footholds in India more especially when there is this serious, grave oppression taking place on the citizens who express their sympathy for merger with India." "This very oppression puts an end to the slightest justification, if any, for the continuation of these foreign foot-holds," he declared.

### Apartheid Issue

On the South African issue, the Prime Minister said, the great, peaceful resistance movement of Africans and Indians in South Africa is something much bigger than the so-called Indian question in South Africa.

**No amount of repression can suppress this movement. It may have its ups and downs, but when millions of people are moving, repression cannot put an end to them.**

It was, therefore, not really a South-African issue, but a world issue, which would have repercussions in every continent."

Mr. Nehru said he was glad that this had been increasingly recognised everywhere. "I cannot say what particular steps the United Nations may take, but to ignore or bypass this issue, will not be to the credit of the United Nations, for this means ignoring and by-passing its own charter and reasons for its own existence", he said.

The Prime Minister said the question of Rajapramukhs could hardly be considered as permanently settled. "I presume that some changes will have to be made. But we want to do these things co-operatively as far as we can, because we do not wish to break pledges and assurances that we have given.

### Welcomes Merger

Asked about his views on the KMP-Socialist merger, Mr. Nehru said: "as far as I can see, the position is somewhat special in Madras in regard to that merger. It is different in the rest of the country. Generally speaking, I will say, I welcome the merger. I It is not for me to criticise their policies or their contradictions in their policy. It is for them to decide. but I welcome the merger in lessening the large number of groups. Many people in the old Praja Party and Socialist party were old colleagues in the congress. There is much in common between us. I should like to have as much co-operation as possible with them.

**I do not mind their criticising the government, but surely there is a large field in co-operation in the five-year plan and opposition does not mean opposing the good things."**

### Andhra Issue

Asked for his views on the disintegration of Hyderabad and formation of linguistic states Mr. Nehru said "I am strongly of opnion that the disintegration of Hyderabad would be bad not only for Hyderabad, but for the surrounding states and would create a large number of problems for the whole of south India and would delay any kind of real economic progress".

On the Andhra province issue, Mr. Nehru said that he had conferred, corresponded and talked to people about it. They could not expect to achieve it by asking him to issue a decree as a great moghul sitting in Delhi. "I am not a great moghul", he said. He did not know what the Kidwai plan was. "I have stated any plan, which is generally accepted, we shall accept, subject to financial and other considerations which are important , he said.

### Handloom Industry

Prime Minister Nehru declared that he did not think there were any two opinions in India about the necessity for helping and even encouraging handloom industry. "This is our biggest cottage industry" he said.

Mr. Nehru was commenting on Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's suggestion to reserve production of sarees and dhoties to the handloom industry throughout India.

At the present moment, the real difficultf was not so much, as it was previously, in production, but rather in sale. The result is that large stocks have accumulated, and unless markets are found for them, production is bound to suffer. It is this basic approach that has to be made.

The Prime Minister said that he could indicate the details of how this approach should be made, but the government were giving most serious consideration to this problem. "I believe the Central Government it setting up special boards and committees to deal with it". They also hoped to set aside some money for the purpose, he said.

### Madras Congress-League Talks

Mr. Nehru declared that the Muslim League in Madras was "rather a peculiar relic of conditions and a period that belonged to history and not to present conditions".

So far as I know they have absolutely no place anywhere else in India.

Mr. Nehru said that when he heard reported agreement between the Muslim League and Congress in Madras state municipal elections, he was very much surprised. I immediately communicated with the President of the Tamil Nad Pradesh Congress Committee. He informed me that there was no regular negotiation for an agreement, but there had been some talks and that the statement made by the Muslim League gentlemen went farther beyond than anything that ahd happened Dr. Subbaroyan further said that what he had informally done was liable to be misunderstood, and in fact, had been misunderstood by the Muslim League group here. "In such matters, the AICC has passed a very clear and emphatic resolution, which refers to any express or even implied attempts at understanding with communal bodies. and I have made it prefectly clear to all our pradesh Congress committees that there should be no approach of any kind, even implied, of this kind, because it is not a local matter.

### Tribute To Rajaji

The Prime Minister, who left tonight on his tour of famine-stricken areas in Rayalaseema, said that he had no plans except to see conditions there.

Mr. Nehru paid a tribute to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari the Chief Minister, and said: "I should like to say one thing in regard to Madras. Not only I but my colleagues in the Central Government are very grateful to Mr. Rajagopalachari for having undertake this heavy burden of office, in spite of ill-health and we are all very glad to see success that has attended his efforts here in many ways".

### Rukmini Devi Praised

The Prime Minister Nehru paid tribute today to the work done by "Kalakshetra"—run by Srimathi Rukmini Devi, in preserving classical style of dancing in its "pristine purity."

The Prime Minister, who watched specimen's of Indian classical dancing at the Kalakshetra theatre in Adyar near here, said he was very happy to visit the institution and see its boys, girls and children dance.

"I am afraid" Mr. Nehru said "I have not had the benefit of training in Kalakshetra and so I can neither dance nor sing. But at any rate, I can watch and admire them."

There has been in recent years, Mr. Nehru said "some kind of renaissance in our ancient classical dancing and it is not only appreciated all over India but outside India also.

Mr. Nehru said that in many places all kind of mixtures and hybrids in dancing and singing were growing up." Being very much a layman in these matters, I do not necessarily object to any mixed style growing up and sometimes there may be virtue in them, but whether we have mixed styles or not, it is certainly desirable to have a pure style also, he said.

Mr. Nehru said: "I am glad that the Kalakshetra attempts to and succeeds in preserving that old classical style in its original purity."

### Off To Rayalaseema

Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister, left for Tadpatri tonight by the Bombay Mail on a three-day tour of Rayalaseema and the adjoining famine-affected areas in Mysore State.

He will visit villages in Mysore State tomorrow and Rayalaseema the next two days.

Mr. Nehru was seen off at the Central Station by the Chief Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and the Food Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam.

### Russian T. U. Delegates Meet Nehru

MADRAS, Oct. 4 (PTI): Members of the Russian trade union delegation, who are now in the city, met Prime Minister Nehru this afternoon at Raj Bhavan, Guindy and took tea with him.

Earlier, Mr. Nehru held discussions for half an hour with the state Chief Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari.

The Prime Minister granted interviews also to Dr. P. Subbaroyan, President, Tamilnad Congress Committee and Mrs. Maragatham Chandrasekharan, Union Deputy Minister for Health.

# *Motor Transport Strike Gets Added Strength*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**THE tempo of the motor transport operators' strike was stepped up today with 5,000 bullock-carts and hand-carts going off the roads in a sympathetic three-day token "hartal."**

As the transport bottle-neck worsened prices of vegetables, fruit, fish other commodities soared still higher. The rise is estimated to be to the extent of 60 per cent in certain cases. The wholesale vegetable market at Byculla presented a deserted picture, there being no demand from the local merchants. Wagon loads of vegetables and other perishable commodities remained uncleared.

Anticipating "a long-drawn out struggle" the local dealers have intimated their principals to stop further consignments.

**FIVE ARRESTED**

Five volunteers of the Motor Transport Operators' Association were taken into custody on a charge of "obstructing the movement" of private lorries at Ghatkopar, Andheri and Wadi Bunder.

The Indian Bakers' Association stated today that flour stocks with the bakeries had depleted on account of non-availability of transport. The present stocks would not last for more than three or four days, it is feared. Unless alternative arrangements are made for the transport of flour from the mills to the bakeries the city might have to go without bread.

**POONA DECISION**

A deputation of the Motor Transport Operators' Association which had gone to Poona to enlist the support of the Poona Motor Operators returned today. The Poona Operators who were to observe only a three-day strike formerly are said to have assured the Association of their decision to join hands in an indefinite lay-off.

Movement of food grains from the dock sheds is believed to have slowed down as the military lorry operators who are on the job are inexperienced in the work. Five wagon loads of potatoes are said to await clearance from the docks for want of transport and if alternate arrangements are not made shortly the consignment might have to be written off a total loss.

## No Vegetables From Sinnar To Bombay

SINNAR, Oct. 4 (H.S.). The export of vegetables to Bombay Market, from Sinnar and adjacent villages, has come to a standstill as the plying of motor trucks between Bombay and Nasik has been stopped on account of the strike of Motor Truck Owners, in accordance with the directions of the Bombay Motor Transport Operators' 'Action Committee,' which conducts the strike. The Sinnar Motor operators have joined the strike since 1st October.

# City Celebrates Animal Day

## MODY CALLS FOR CRUSADE AGAINST CRUELTY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**THE World Animal Day was celebrated in Bombay today. Presiding over a meeting held at Taj Mahal Hotel in the evening Mr. H. P. Mody, Former Governor of the Uttar Pradesh emphasised the need for bettering the conditions in the existing slaughter houses in India by introducing modern methods to remove cruelty to animals.**

He said that as it was not possible for them to completely stop the slaughtering of animals, it was absolutely necessary, that if the life of animals had to be taken for any reason whatsoever, it should be done in the most humane manner possible. There was no justification for cruel and callous methods, he added.

Mr. Mody remarked that if more humane conditions did not prevail in the slaughter houses, the "future generation would look upon us as barbarous."

The former Governor of Uttar Pradesh welcomed the idea of a world Day for animals which should knit India with the rest of the world in a common bond of active regard for the promotion of the welfare and humane treatment of animals.

Mr. Mody appealed to the people of India to contribute generously to the funds for the welfare of animals.

**LAB METHODS**

Sadhu T. L. Vaswani, the noted poet and philosopher who addressed the gathering said "Modern civilisation has gone astray, for it thinks from the head, and lacks the heart, Animals have become victims of our researches in schools and colleges. We sacrifice animals by testing drugs on them and inoculating them with disease. We inflict on them tortures, in order to demonstrate to students, lessons in the laboratory". Why all this cruelty to animals he asked. It was high time, he added, that "we must stop all cruel treatment to animals and create consciousnes for mals and create public consciousness for better feelings towards animals."

Mr. Frank Moraes and Mr. M. H. Hasham Premji also addressed the gathering. Mr. Moraes spoke on the life and teachings of St. Francis of Assissi. Mr. Premji pleaded for prevention of cruelty to animals, specially the working animals.

Mr. S. K. Patil, while proposing a vote of thanks to all those who actively worked to make the celebration of Animal Welfare Week in Bombay a grand success, referred in particular the names of Mrs. Mehra Vakil and Miss Freny Wadia, both of whom, he said had rendered valuable services in the cause of animal walfare.

**MESSAGES**

On behalf of the Association Mrs. Vakil garlanded Miss Wadia and paid tributes to her services in the cause of animal welfare. Mr. Vakil also thanked Mr. Patil for the help he had rendered to further the cause of unfortunate animals.

A number of messages offering good wishes and success to the function were received from prominent persons of India, including Dr. Radhakrishnan, Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and others. A number of animal welfare organisations had also sent messeges from abroad.

## *PAK TO PUT OFF PASSPORT DATE?*

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4 (PTI): Official quarters here—both Indian and Pakistani—had today no information either to confirm or contradict the "strong rumours" that Pakistan will suggest postponement of the passport system between India and Pakistan by more than 10 weeks.

## 247 Villages Are Scarcity Areas In Bijapur

BIJAPUR, Oct. 3 (PTI): Two hundred and forty-seven more villages of Bijapur District have been declared as scarcity areas by the Government.

Already 40 scarcity relief works in which about 20,000 labourers and workers are engaged are in progress in the district. The relief works include construction of roads and bunds tagai loans are also being distributed in the scarcity areas.

Bijapur had in the last two days 80 cents of rain and Bagewadi 1.28 inches of rain.

## C. P. I. Accommodation Requisitioned

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4 (PTI): Part of the accommodation intended for the All-India Headquarters of the Communist Party of India has come under a notice of requisition issued on the landlord by the Collector of Delhi.

The Communist Party decided recently to shift its all-India Headquarters from Madras to Delhi, but implementation of its decision was held up for want of housing accommodation.

The Party succeeded ultimately in renting one complete building and one floor of another building in Karol Bagh, on the suburbs of the capital.

The Collector's notice is in respect of the Party's accommodation in the second building. The Communist Party sources said that the Party had executed a lease with the landlord of this building on September 20 and paid him six months' rent in advance at Rs. 385 per mensem.

The authorities say that the accomodation is needed by them to house some of the Government departments.

## Karachi Markets

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Oct. 4. Cotton old crop 289-F 85-86, LSS 82-83, Fourf 80-81, New crop October delivery NT rollers 89-8, Sawgins 93-8, Desi Sind 72-73.

Market easier owing indifferent demand and Japanese cables about depression in textiles market there. Japan reported bought about 12 thousands bales of Pakistan old crop Fourf cotton October shipments at 34 and half to 35 pence per pound. For new crop desi cotton Japanese interests prefering Indian desi as that cotton about three pence cheaper than Pak desi cottons. Oilseeds easy. Cottonseeds 7-4, Rapeseeds 34-35, Gold 85-2.

Three Russian steamers carrying about twenty-five tons of wheat sailed from Russia September end and are now on their way to Karachi from where in return these steamers will lift Pak cotton as per trade agreement.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

**NEW YORK COTTON**

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1645.

# World

## Tribute To Indian Press

**EASTERN NEWSPAPER SOCIETY'S JUBILEE**

LONDON, Oct. 4 (PTI): The Marquess of Reading, Britain's Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, paid a tribute last night to the press of India and Burma.

Speaking at the Silver Jubilee dinner of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society (London) the Marquess said that during his recent visits to India and Burma he had made on-the-spot studies of newspapers there and he was struck by the calibre of the journalists whom he had occasion to meet in press conferences and otherwise.

The Marquess conveyed the felicitations of Her Majesty's Government to the Society on its Silver Jubilee.

A message of greetings was read from Mr. Suresh Chandra Mazumdar, President of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society (India), the parent organisation.

Sir Stanley Reed, President of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society (London) said that India and the newspaper press of India had played a great part in stimulating the flow of news in the Commonwealth, and referred to their role in securing the penny press cable rate for the commonwealth.

Sir Francis Low, Vice-Chairman of the Council of the Society, said that the society had still an important part to play as a bridge between India and Britain, not only in regard to trade but also in further promoting friendly relations and in the development of a free, healthy and independent press.

Mr. A. A. Hayles, editor of the "Madras Mail", who represented the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society (India), conveyed the greetings of the parent society. Mr. Douglas E. Shaw, Chairman of Council of the Society, paid a tribute to Sir Stanley Reed's services to the organisation.

## Haile Selassie Enters Eritrea

ASMARA, Oct. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia was welcomed by huge crowds today when he crossed for the first time into Eritrea former Italian colony now united with Abyssinia.

**NEWSBOYS HONOURED**

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4 (PTI-Reuter). The United States Post Office today issued a special three cent stamp in recognition of the services of newspaper delivery boys.

## Famine Workers' Protest March

AHMEDNAGAR, Oct. 4 (H.S.). Nearly 150 villagers, including women, from Kapurwadi, Agadgaon and Devgaon, in Ahmednagar Taluka, marched in a procession to the District Collectors' Office, yesterday noon to protest against the reported change in the method of payment of wages at Kapurwadi Road famine relief works. The villagers stated that the present wage-rate of 8 annas and 7 annas, per day, paid to each male and female worker respectively was acceptable to them but it was reported that the P.W.D. authorities desire to allot this work on 'contract' basis.

The higher authorities in the Collectors' office listened to the complaints lodged by these villagers and assured them that they would look into this matter.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4 (UPI): The Working Committee of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will meet in Poona on 26 and 27 October, to consider the issues for reference to tribunal and settlement of the outstanding disputes.

# 50 PER CENT D. A. TO BE MERGED WITH PAY

## Those Drawing Salary Below 750 Benefit

NEW DELHI, Saturday.

**FIFTY per cent of the dearness allowance at present given to Government servants drawing salaries not exceeding Rs. 750 per month has been recommended to be merged to pay by the Dearness Allowance Committee which concluded its deliberations today.**

The Committee was appointed by the Government of India in July this year with Shri N. V. Gadgil, Chairman.

The Committee's recommendations have the approval of the majority of the members. Only one member, Shri S. Guruswamy, is understood to have submitted a note of dissent.

The principal recommendations of the Committee, it is learnt, are as follows:

a) That 50 per cent of the dearness allowance given at present to Government servants should be treated as pay.

b) That the recommendation at (a) above should apply to Government servants in receipt of pay not exceeding Rs. 750 p.m., i.e., the working class and the middle class of employees of Government.

c) That the 'ad hoc' increases in dearness allowance given by Government in 1949 and 1951 to their employees in the lower pay groups should not be reduced until the All-India cost of living index reaches the figure of 305.

**IF THESE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE ACCEPTED THE ADDITIONAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE WILL BE OF THE ORDER OF RS. 6 CRORES.**

The benefit would be shared by over 15 lakhs of Central Government employees.

Persons drawing pay above Rs. 750 who will not benefit number 4,000.

The main benefits accruing from the recommendations the Committee would be an increase in some service benefits, e.g., pensions, contributory provident fund and gratuities. They would also entitle a large number of Government servants to draw higher rates of compensatory allowance.

**ACCOMMODATION**

A large majority of Government employees are not provided with Government accommodation. Such individuals would be entitled to draw the house rent allowance at higher rates. As regard those who are provided with Government quarters, many in the lower pay groups do not pay any rent. Others who pay rent for such quarters will only have to pay a concessional rent (of 5 per cent as against the normal of 10 per cent) on the amount of Dearness Allowance which hereafter will be treated as pay.

The Committee has also made recommendations in regard to protecting the existing individuals against loss in regard to certain other benefits that they now enjoy.

## GOVT. AID TO MUSIC SCHOOLS

POONA, Oct. 4 (H.S.): Shri G. S. Bajpai, the Governor of Bombay disclosed here yesterday that he intended to discuss with the Bombay Ministry a proposal to grant financial aid to different 'Sangeet Vidyalayas' (Music Schools) in the State. He was addressing a small gathering at Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, where he paid a visit yesterday.

In the course of his talk, he added that considering the importance of 'Music' as a science, it must be included in the curriculum of our schools.

## Dunlop To Close For Week

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4 (PTI): The Dunlop Tyre and Rubber Factory at Sahagunj in the Hooghly district will close for 7 days after the Puja holidays because of an accumulation of tyre stocks, it was learned here today.

Workers will, however, receive part of their wages for the period and the full complement of dearness allowance, a spokesman of the Company said.

## European Attacked: "Mau Mau" Active

NAIROBI, Oct. 4 (PTI-Reuter): An African armed with a chopper attacked a European while he was walking in his estate at Nyeri.

This was the first reported case of an attack on a settler in this district.

Mr. Hamilton received a two inch deep cut, but managed to drive his car to the house of an Italian who took him to hospital. His assailant who had demanded work ran off after the attack.

Two houses belonging to an African head master at Nyeri were burnt down during the night. The secret society of 'Mau Mau' was believed to have been responsible

## HOW TO RUN A WELFARE STATE

(Continued from Page 12)

cers to see that in addition to their good attitude towards the people the members of the subordinate staff behaved properly towards the people and in helpful manner.

Underlining the task of improving the morals of the lower ranks, the Chief Minister said that the desire to deliver the goods—which was there in higher officers in a large measure—must reach the lower ranks also. "It is not possible for me or my colleagues to meet all Government servants.- I can only advise you so that you may instill this desire in your subordinates", he added.

The Chief Minister also pointed out the need for closest cooperation between the various Departments of the Government.

**"Unless we think in the terms of lower man we will not be able to create a society which we are aiming at. We do not want to dispossess the haves, but we do want to see that the have-nots possess something. For that, the haves must be prepared to make a little sacrifice", Shri Desai said.**

**REMOVE DELAYS**

Shri Desai in his address very strongly emphasised the need for removing all kinds of delays in the Government administration. He said that more strenuous efforts must be put in to reduce delays, especially in the mofussil. He vehemently criticised those who were responsible for the delays in case of public complaints. "If a grievance is to be redressed, it must be done in time. If it is delayed, it is no redress, it is mockery", he said.

The Chief Minister also emphasised the need on the part of all public servants to treat the members of public courteously and politely. Good behaviour might also go unnoticed but a single instance of bad behaviour towards a member of the public would bring stigma to the administration, he said.

**PROHIBITION**

Speaking on the implementation of Prohibition, the Chief Minister said that the Government was taking all possible steps to enforce prohibition more strictly and asked Government servants, one and all, to work for the greater success of the Prohibition policy.

The conference, first of its kind in the history of Bombay Government, was attened by all Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Honorary Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister, Chief Secretary and other Secretaries to Government, Heads of all Government Departments and District Heads of various Government Departments.

# UNTOUCHABILITY MUST BE FULLY LIQUIDATED

## Morarji's Message On Harijan Day Today

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"The observance of the Harijan Day should serve as a sharp and an urgent reminder to the conservative people that the disabilities allowed to be imposed on the Harijans must be immediately and completely liquidated" says Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, in a message to the people of the State on the occasion of the observance of the fourth Harijan Day, today.

After recounting in brief the steps taken by the Government of Bombay, legal and administrative, to level up the socio-economic conditions of the Harijans, the Chief Minister expressed the hope that the blot of untouchability and disabilities imposed on the Harijans would be wiped out before long and there would be no need for observing the Harijan Day next year. He also stressed the need for arousing social conscience of the people as legal or administrative action alone could not achieve that end.

The Chief Minister in the course of the message says: "On the occasion of the fourth Harijan Day, I would like to recall what Mahatmaji said about the urgent need of the removal of untouchability; 'Swaraj is a meaningless term, if we desire to keep a fifth of India under perpetual subjection, and deliberately deny to them the fruits of national culture.'

**FACILITIES FOR HARIJANS**

"The Government of Bombay has launched and maintained a drive against the disabilities imposed for ages on the Harijan and Backward Classes. Special measures have been adopted and various concessions given to educate the Harijans. The economic rehabilitation and social welfare also find an important place in the programme of levelling up the socio-economic conditions of the Harijans. The Government has given special facilities for training in handicrafts and co-operatives have been organised. Housing facilities for Harijans employed by Municipalities and Local Boards are subsidised by the Government. Laws have also been enacted removing social disabilities of Harijans, and throwing temples, places of entertainments and other public places open to them.

"I hope and pray that the flot of untouchability and disabilties imposed on the Harijans will be wiped out before long and there would be no need of observing the Harijan Day next year. I wish you all success in the work that you propose to undertake in this respect today and during the coming years."

## SHED INFERIORITY COMPLEX

### Tapase's Appeal To Harijans

A fervent appeal to Harijans to shed their fear and sense of inferiority and to freely exercise the rights granted to them under the country's Constitution, was made by Shri G. D. Tapase, Minister for Rehabilitation, Fisheries, Backward Classes and Housing, in the course of a message broadcast from the Bombay Station of All India Radio on the eve of the fourth Harijan Day to be observed on October 5.

Paying tributes to Mahatma Gandhi for the ceaseless efforts he had made for the removal of untouchability, Shri Tapase said that practice of observing untouchability had been made an offence under the Constitution.

Fear, poverty and feeling of helplessness on the part of Harijans were mainly responsible for this state of affairs, Shri Tapase observed. He exhorted the Harijans to take advantage of the various educational and other facilities and concessions offered to them by the Government, because it was education that mainly determine the status of individuals in the society.

## SINDHI D.Ps' CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION

### 15,000 Untraceable Cases

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4 (PTI):—Over 15,000 displaced persons the majority of them Sindhis stand in danger of losing their claim for compensation for buildings and plots left in Western Pakistan, unless they are traced by October 31, 1952.

They have been classified as "untraceable" by the Chief Claims Commissioner, as their present addresses are not known. Urgent summons sent to them at the addresses given in their claim forms have invariably come back.

In most cases, it is believed, the claimants have moved from one part of the country to another in search of livelihood. They have not notified their new addresses to the authorities. Under the rules, every claimant has to appear before a claims officer for verifying his claim. The Chief Claims Commissioner, it is learnt, is making all possible efforts to trace the claimants by October 31.

MADRAS: The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras ordered on Friday the printer and publisher of the Malayalam weekly "Kalainesan" to deposit a security of Rs. 1,000 each under the Press (objectionable matter) Act 1951.

## Bombay Natural History Society

### GOLDEN JUBILEE ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL

The Bombay Natural History Society has brought out the fiftieth anniversary issue of the journal. It is a bumper volume with a colour plate and rare photographic illustrations of the bird, animal and marine life of India. From humble beginnings in 1886, the uninterrupted record of 66 years of publication of the journal with no financial aid from Government or any other extraneous source is a matter on which the Society can take legitimate pride.

India has always attracted "Shikaris" and most of the early contributors to the journal were sportsmen and field naturalists, who were mostly Europeans. But it is gratifying to find that Indian contributors also have entered the field. Among articles of scientific interest in this number can be mentioned "Deep-sea oceanographic exploration in Indian waters" by Lt.-Col. Sewell, "The Climate of India" by S. K. Banerji, "Desert locusts"by Hem Singh Pruthi," "Fisheries Research in India" by K. Panikkar and "History of Indian mammology and orinthology" by Sir N. Kinnear.

A history of Shikar in India by Lt.-Col. Burton, especially of the Moghul period, is of absorbing interest. But the highlight of the number is bird life and the development of bird photography on which there are a number of class contributions. Dillon Ripley's article on "Vanishing and extinct bird species of India" with coloured illustrations of the Mountain Quail and Pinkheaded Duck is a challenge to India's free citizens to protect and preserve the wealth and variety of wild life.

The special issue is priced Rs. 20 and can be had from Bombay Natural History Society, 114 Apollo Street, Bombay.

K. A. C.

## U. K'.S BIGGEST AIR EXERCISE

LONDON, Oct. 4 (PTI-Reuter). Britain's biggest air exercise to test her defensive system began at midnight, and early today pilots of six nations were making their "attacks."

More than one thousand aircraft and 2,00,000 men and women are engaged in "exercise ardent" which will go on until October 13.

The main object of the exercise is to find out whether the network of ground and air defence is adequate to keep Britain safe from the threat of high speed atom bombers.

Senior officers have hinted that secret new devices will be tried out for the first time.

Besides the British, units of the French, Belgian and Dutch air forces will take part as well as Canadian and American flyers stationed in Britain or on the continent.

## WEST BENGAL MINISTER RUSHES TO SEE KIDWAI

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4 (PTI): West Bengal's Food Minister, Mr. P. C. Sen is leaving for Dehra Dun tomorrow in response to a telephonic communication from the Union Food Minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.

Mr. Sen is expected to return to Calcutta on October 7.

The West Bengal Minister will, it is learnt, discuss with Mr. Kidwai the rice stock position of the state consequent on the non-availability of the quota fixed under the Kidwai plan for Orissa. Bengal has received during the past two months about 9,000 tons of rice from Orissa out of 30,000 tons arranged by Mr. Kidwai.

## THE NEW SAW BLUNTED

To The Editor, "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

Sir,

With reference to what appeared under the caption "Old Saws Resharpened," under the name of R. K. Dalal, on page 2 of the Bombay Chronicle Weekly, dated 28th September 1952, it might interest you to know that the real author of that piece is myself. I had these and a lot more of these published as far back as 1937. What is more is that they appeared in the same paper—The Bombay Chronicle Weekly—as you can verify from the 1937 January and February issues.

In the films, we have been used to hearing substitutes sing for others who are not gifted with a quality voice. The playbacks don't mind others taking the credit for their singing for the simple reason that they are paid for it. In journalism, too, "ghost" writers are content with letting others take the credit for what they (the "ghost" writers) write, even though it be for a mere pittance—as I have had occasion to experience.

That is all on the level, since it is a matter of agreement between the parties concerned. But in this instance Mr. R. K. Dalal has bodily lifted my work, lock, stock and barrel, after a long lapse of 15 years, with not only much of it in the same order, but also with the printer's devil as it appeared in the original.

All Mr. Dalal contributed in this instance were the following two maxims for which I don't grudge him the credit: "To err is human; to forgive is self-indulgence." and "All work and no plagiarism makes a dull speech." Note the second of the two. If I were to include this in my lot, I would retort: "All plagiarism and no work is a pedant's paradise—a pedant who is an author's parasite."

In his introductory paragraph, speaking of his "hand-picked(?) proverbs, selected for their pungent wit and rare humour," Mr Dalal writes with an air of confidence: "If they entertain you, I should consider myself thoroughly recompensed for the trouble (sic) taken in picking out these bright nuances of thoughts and making them into a bouquet of multi-coloured beautiful flowers of thought." That really takes the cake. Very complimentary, indeed!

—J. B. BRACE.

# *Kripalani's Reply To Communists*

(Continued from Page 9 Col. 5)

constitute a united front. It is, therefore, clear that the merger has not destroyed the possibilities of a popular front in India. The conditions for its formation, not to talk of its success, are absent in India today.

**But supposing the KMPP instead of the merger with the Socialists had decided to have an aliance with the Communists, the latter would not have considered such an action as inimical to Leftist unity!!**

### Much In Common

The conditions for Left unity being absent, one has to do the best one can under the circumstances to bring about as great a unity as possible among the leftist groups. I can speak only for the K.M.P. Party which I represent. From among the two big groups, the Socialists and the Communists, we had to make our choice. Time had come when the choice could no more be confined to legislatures. It must work in the whole country, inside and outside the legislature. Union of all the leftist parties being out of the question the K.M.P.P. had to choose between the Socialist and Communist.

**With the Communist there could be only an alliance. With the Socialist, a merger was possible. That the Socialists too thought in terms of an ultimate merger, when they approached the K.M.P.P. for an opposition alliance in Parliament, shows that the former like the latter that there was much common in principles and policies between these two parties.**

Personally I have always felt that the Socialists of India were nearest in thought and ideas to Gandhiji's social philosophy.

Once I remember Sri Asoka Mehta asking me why I was not a member of the Socialist Party. I told him I was not because of the 'Old Man.' It was a criptic reply. What I meant was that if Gandhiji's social philosophy had not been there, I would have been in the Socialist Party. I consider Gandhism (the word now in common use) for an Indian type of socialism with an Indian background and born of Indian conditions. I could not have given the same reply to a Communist comrade that I was not a Communist because of the 'Od Man.'

### No Truck With Communists

Communism is a material creed. The Socialists once believed in it. They or at least their leaders no more believe in it. Materialism, is the fundamental basis of Communism, as non-material and moral outlook is a fundamental ingredient in Gandhiji's philosophy. The Socialists endorse Gandhiji's moral attitude to social problems. I know there are individual Socialists who yet consider themselves as Marxists. But I am afraid they are using the term in a different sense than the Communists use it or as it is popularly understood. However, I am not talking here of Individuals but of the Socialist Party as a whole. The proof is that the party has accepted 'peaceful means' for the achievement of their social goal. Then it has repudiated the dictatorship of any group, party or class and believes in democracy.

**These are basic principles, and on these the K.M.P.P., an avowedly Gandhian group that believes in peaceful means and moral, as distinguished from material philosophy, has agreed to join hands with the Socialists. There could be no possible unity with the Communists whether on 'peaceful means' or on 'democracy'.**

This is about basic principles. About policies too, there is a great deal of agreement. Both the Socialists and the KMPP believe in a great deal of decentralisation of industry. Both stand for a devolution of power. Both prefer socialisation of industry to its nationalisation under the leviathan of the State. Both believe in decentralised agriculture. I have not yet been able to see any difference between the fundamentals of the Socialists and the KMPP as also their larger economic and political policies.

### Foreign Policy

In international affairs too, the two parties are at one with each other. Both stand for Indian neutrality, clear of the two blocs. Whatever the Communist Party of India may say no sane person believes that the Communist Party would not like an alliance with the Soviet bloc. It is no use pretending about a thing that is so patent. One may not be truthful, specially in politics as they function today. But one need not also pretend, when pretence deceives nobody. I am no moralist, but on grounds of commonsense and intelligence, I would hold that a lie which deceives no one should be avoided. It is not true, even as a lie. It is pure folly. I don't credit Communists with folly. But they credit others with it.

**However, they will be the last to deny that they would like India to join the Russian bloc. If they were in power, they would make India join the Communist bloc. From their viewpoint, they have a valid reason for this. The Communist bloc stands not only for economic equality which for them is true democracy but for world peace. Not seeing eye to eye with the Communists, I find myself more in agreement with the Socialists in the matter of foreign policy.**

The Socialists have of course an ambition to create a third bloc of neutral nations pledged to peace. I have no such ambition! For me as Gandhiji used to say 'one step is sufficient'. Also with him, I feel that we have all in the first instance 'to make good in our own country.' Whenever Gandhiji was invited to foreign countries to deliver his message of non-violence he invariably answered. 'I must make good in India before I go elsewhere'.

### Political Wisdom

I have tried to show that the merger of the Socialist and the K.M.P. Parties does not in the least destroy the Leftists unity, for there no basis for it in India today. I have also briefly indicated how the merger is based upon unity of priciples and concrete schemes of reform. An alliance with the Communists could not have been based upon basic principles and policies. It would have been to that extent an alliance of convenience. Moreover with the Communists there was no possibility of merger. Even if there had been an alliance, the number of major parties would have remained the same. It was this number that gave advantage to the Congress in the last election. Public feeling too is in favour of diminution of the number of politicle parties. That is also what is dictated by political wisdom.—RPS(I).

## DECONTROL OF CLOTH VARIETIES

BOMBAY, Saturday: The announcement as regards decontrol with respect to prices and distribution of certain varieties of cloth as from October 1, 1952, applies to stocks on the hands of not only mills but also of dealers of all classes as from that date.

# City & Suburbs

## TODAY

HINDU: Asoe Vad 2, 2008
MUSLIM: Moharrum 15 1372
PARSI: Ardibehesht 4, 1322.
SUNRISE 6-30 a.m.,
SUNSET 6-25 p.m
HIGHTIDE 00-49, 12-48,
LOWTIDE 06-43, 18-51.

## *TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS*

HINDUSTANI PRACHAR SABHA: Chief Minister Mr. Morarji Desai to preside over the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations at Jinnah Hall at 3-30 p.m.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Inauguration of the Unit at Andheri by Shrimati Nirmaladevi Bhonsle, Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister, on the occasion of the Children Day celebrations at Nagardas Road, Andheri, at 9 a.m.

**NEW TAXES OPPOSITION MANDAL: Bombay State conference at Kesar Baug, Dongri at 9 a.m.**

**Y.M.H.A.: Quarterly general meeting and social at C. J. Hall at 5 p.m.**

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Mr. V. Nagaraj will speak on "Sita's characterisation by Kambar" at Pioneer High School Building, Matunga at 6 p.m.

JANA SEVA SANGH: Gandhi Jayanti programme. Mr. T. N. Bedekar, Assistant Project officer, Karjat and Mr. K. T. Mantri will speak on "Community projects at 7 p.m. at Dongri Marathi Muncipal School Mr. M. H. Shah, Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay will preside.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME: Symposium on the Scheme at BEST Conference hall, on Sunday, between 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "How Mind Cognises." Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

## DRIVE FOR CLEANER BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday: The citizens of Khetwadi, Bombay, this morning organised, under the auspices of the Khetwadi Mitra Mandal, a "Cleaner and Healthier Khetwadi" programme, at which Mr. Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Labour and Health, was the chief guest.

The City's Municipal Commissioner, Mr. B. K. Sen, Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta, who is on a short holiday here and is spending most of his time in seeing the working of the various departments of the Bombay Municipality and the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality were among those present on the occasion.

Mr. Shah, speaking to the citizens, said that according to our Dharma we were to begin our day's work only after attending to personal cleanliness and what applied to the body also applied to our surroundings. "By keeping clean the locality in which we live, we invite God Himself to come and sit in our hearts," he said.

Mr. Shah then explained how we could contribute towards keeping our locality clean by depositing dirty things and filth in the places provided for the purpose.

## THE BOMBAY SHROFFS ASSOCIATION

The Bombay Shroffs Association Limited have decided to close their Hundi and other business on Monday, the 6th October, 1952 in sympathy with the hartal observed on that day by Ahmedabad and Gujarat.

## Government Godowns Open To-day

All Government Godowns and cash offices will be kept upon on Sunday, October 5, 1952 from 8-30 a.m. onwards to enable the Authorised Retail Distributors to lift their stocks.

## NO FRICTION BETWEEN CHILDS AND BOWLES

### U. S. Consul-General Centradicts Report

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Prescott Childs, American Consul-General in Bombay, contradicted today a report appearing in the "Blitz", a weekly, published in Bombay, suggesting friction between him and the American Consul-General in India Mr. Chester Bowles.

In a telephonic talk with a representative of this paper, Mr. Childs said. "The story is simply ridiculous. There is no friction between Mr. Bowles and myself, nor there is any friction between Mr. Bowles and any of the American citizens in Bombay".

Mr. Childs explained that his transfer to Antwerp as the American Consul-General "is purely of a routine nature." He added that within a month, he will leave for New York on a holiday. From there he will proceed to Antwerp to take charge of his new appointment in January.

## ALL INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE

The Secretary of the All India Music Conference, Calcutta announced that the "Tansen-Vishnu Digumber" prize of Rs. 1,100 each for vocal and instrumental music, will be awarded this year, after a competition the date of which will soon be fixed.

Musicians of repute competed last year for the award. Intending competitors this year are requested to apply to the office of All India Music Conference 17, Baranoshi Ghosh Street, Calcutta.

The Governor of Bombay, Shri G. S. Bajpai, will leave for Dharwar on October 9 and return to Ganeshkhind (Poona) on October 12.

**A WEEK'S RATIONS PLEASE!**

**Due to slow movement of grains from Godowns to Ration Shops it is possible that some foodgrains ration shops may not be able to maintain sufficient stocks to meet the demand for monthly rations.**

**Cardholders are, therefore, requested that they should take only a week's rations at a time.**

## Thundershowers In Rayalaseema

### ALL INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 4 (PTI): Following is the daily all-India weather summary for Saturday:—

There has been widespread thunder rain with isolated heavy falls in Malabar, South Kanara, Mysore and Travancore Cochin. Thundershowers have also been fairly widespread in the South Konkan, South Deccan, Rayalaseema and Tamilnad, local in Assam, Sub-Himalayan, West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Simla hills and coastal Andhradesa and occurred at a few stations in South Bihar, East Madhya Pradesh and South-east Hyderabad.

Observations recorded at 08-30 hrs. I.S.T.:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 103 | 71 | 0 | 0 | —0.1 |
| Ahmednagar | 95 | 71 | 0 | 0.3 | —0.4 |
| BOMBAY | 91 | 80 | 0 | 0.3 | —0.2 |
| Calcutta | 93 | 79 | 0 | 0 | —0.8 |
| Cherrapunji | 76 | 62 | 0.5 | 0.6 | —4.8 |
| New Delhi | 101 | 70 | 0 | 0 | —0.2 |
| Poona | 93 | 73 | 0 | 0.1 | —0.7 |
| Raichur | 92 | 77 | 0 | 0 | —0.5 |
| Rajkot | 102 | 75 | 0 | 0.4 | +0.3 |
| Sholapur | 92 | 74 | 0 | 0 | —0.6 |
| Simla | 70 | 53 | 0 | 0 | —0.4 |
| Surat | 104 | 79 | 0 | 0 | —0.4 |

# TODAY'S RADIO

**BOMBAY**

**244m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 J. B. Bhavsar, G songs, 08-15 Master M. Barve, todi 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 Chandrabai Jambolikar, jaunpuri, 12-15 For women. G, 13-10 Master Ibrahim, clarionet, 13-40 Royal Phil. orch., 17-30 Chandrabai Jambolikar, bhimpalas. 18-10 Master Ibrahim, clarionet, 18-30 Master M Barve, hanskinski, 19-00 J. B. Bhavsar, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, 19-30 Chandrabai Jambolikar, puria, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Master Ibrahim, clarionet, 20-45 J. B. Bhavsar, G songs, 21-15 Padma Narsimhan K music, 21-45 G V Desani, 'In town of 'M', 22-00 Falstaff (Verdi).**

**VARIATIONS: 353m. — 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 Master Ibrahim, clarionet, 08-45 Master M. Barve, M pad, 11-30 V. V. Shirwadkar's play adapted by G. B. Dewal, "Jhunjahrae", 13-00 E. Hatiskar party, abhang, 13-30 Swadesh Kumari, H songs, 13-50 Master M. Barve, shudh sarang, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 E. Hatiskar party, abhang, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 E. Hatiskar party, abhang, and gaulan, 20-30 H. talk, 20-45 Letters' replies, H, 21-00 Swadesh Kumari, H songs, 21-30 Radio orch., 21-45 National prog., (Delhi relay).**

**BARODA-AHMEDABAD**

**250., 326.1m.—08-15 Special, 08-30 B. Shah, desi, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 G geets, 18-20 D Mohammad, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners, (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm), 18-35 Preeti (Ahm.), 19-00 B. Shah puria, 19-15 D. Mohammad, thumri, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet kunj, (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 B Shah, patbihag, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music: Delhi relay (Ahm.), 21-15 D Mohammad, Ghazal, geet, 21-30 B. Shah, jaijaiwanti, 21-45 National prog., (Delhi relay).**

**RADIO CEYLON**

**25.05, 41.72 m.— 7-15 a.m. Music in March Time 7-30 a.m. BBC News, 7-45 a.m. Light and Bright, 8-00 a.m. Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-00 Pen Friends Corner, 9-15 Choice of the People, 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 19-30 Hindi Programmes, 11-45 Meet your favourite singer, 12-00 Modern Concet Hall, 12-30 BBC News, 12-45 Novatime, 5-00 p.m. Hindi Prgrammes, 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi, 6-30 Lipton Programme, 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 Singing Amercans, 7-15 Waltzes of the World, 7-45 The Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes**

**B B C**

**GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:—16-15 Sports, 17-00 Forces show, 18-00 Eng. mag., 18-45 BBC show band, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service (St. Paul's Cath.), 23-00 Variety road show.**

**EASTERN SERVICE: — 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.**

### Talk In Hindi

On October 5 at 8-30 p.m. Shri Ram Gopal Vidyalankar will broadcast a talk in Hindi on "Vedic Samaj Men Striyon Ka Sthan" (Position of Women in Vedic Society) from All India Radio, Bombay. The programme can be heard on Bombay 'B' (353 and 61.98 metres).

### Desani's Drama

On October 5 at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a dramatised short story entitled "In the town of 'M'" by G. V. Desani. The broadcast can be heard on Bombay-A (244 and 41.44 metres).

### The Simple Story

On Sunday (October 5) at 8-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a feature based on a human interest story entitled "The Simple Story" written and produced by Adi Marzban. This can be heard on Bombay-A (244 and 41.44 metres.).

## PRAKASAM'S LEAD MEANINGLESS

### Red M.P's Views On UDF In Madras

VIJAYAWADA, Oct. 3 (UPI). Mr. P. Sundarayya, Communist Member of the Parliament, declared here yesterday that the time had arrived when they should start negotiations with Mr. T. Prakasam on the question of the United Democratic Front in the Madras Legislative Assembly and settle the same in the light of the Praja-Socialist Party's attitude towards Communism.

## U.D.F. AND TOILERS' PARTY IN MADRAS

### Future Relations To Be Decided Today

CUDDALORE, Oct. 4 (PTI): A conference of the 17 member Tamilnad Toilers Party in the Madras Legislature is being convened here tomorrow to consider the party's future attitude to the United Democratic Front.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister, recently appealed to the party to co-operate with his Ministry.

Though it is stated that the Tamilnad Toilers Party members may not join the Congress a prominent member of the party indicated today that the members of the party might choose to function as associate members of the Congress Legislature Party supporting Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's Ministry.

## HARIJAN M. L. A. JOINS CONGRESS

MADRAS, Oct. 4 (PTI). A Harijan member of the Madras Legislative Assembly, Mr. M. Jagannathan, belonging to the Tamilnad Toilers' Party which forms part of the United Democratic Front, opposition, today announced his resignation from the Toilers' Party and also his decision to join the Congress Party in the Legislature.

Mr. Jagannathan, signed the Congress pledge today. In a statement, he said he considered salvation of the down-trodden people lay in joining the party led by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and by making that party do all that was possible for the uplift of the community. He also appealed to his colleagues in the Toilers' Party "to realise the wisdom behind this attitude and follow suit."

The Tamilnad Toilers' Party is meeting tomorrow at Cuddalore to consider its future.

## Suicide And Drowning Cases

BOMBAY, Saturday: Two cases of suicide and one of drowning were recorded during the last twenty-four hours, at the Coroner's Court.

The body of 15-year old Lily D'Sa, a domestic servant, was found floating in the sea at Colaba on Friday. It was removed to the Morgue for post-mortem. The cause of her death is not known.

In another case 21-year old Luisa Androdia is said to have jumped into a well, at Bandra, to find a watery grave there.

The police stated that she had been involved in a case of illicit distillation. The judgement was shortly due and she was afraid of the consequences. She had therefore committed suicide.

Narayan Adwirkar was found hanging in his room in a building at Parel on Friday. The police stated that for the last few days, he was mentally deranged.

## 3 Months R. I. And Fine

BOMBAY, Saturday: Found guilty of voluntarily causing hurt to an elderly, respectable lady, an ex-convict named Shivram Vani was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, in default three months' further imprisonment, by Mr. A. A. Shellim, Esplanade Court, today.

POONA: A resolution urging the Government of Bombay to take speedy relief measures in the scarcity affected areas of Maharashtra was adopted today at a meeting of the Bombay Maharashtra United People's Committee.

# N. Y. COTTON IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, Oct. 3, (UPA): Cotton futures firmed after a shaky start as traders covered for over the weekend and hedge selling showed signs of abating. Tightening up in steadby October delivery and steadiness in outside markets were contributing influences.

However, overall activity was on the quiet side, particularly from early afternoon when traders transferred their main attention to world baseball series.

Reappearance of domestic mill and foreign trade buying around 38.65 cents level for December had a reassuring effect on buyer interest and caused some of Thursday's seller to cover.

More and more interest was directed towards the Government crop report to be issued on Wednesday.

The market opened off 8 to up 2 points, edged up to gain five to 15 points and then closed 10 higher to 9 points lower.

The closing prices included:

| | Opening | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SPOT | | | | 39.10 |
| Oct. | 38.55 | 38.68 | 38.55 | 38.65 |
| Dec. | 38.69 | 38.87 | 38.65 | 38.73 |
| Mar. | 38.73 | 38.91 | 38.69 | 38.80 |
| May | 38.60 | 38.78 | 38.58 | 38.70 |
| July | 38.10 | 38.28 | 38.08 | 38.25 |
| Oct. | 35.85 | 35.93 | 35.80 | 35.85 |
| Dec. | 35.74 | 35.74 | 35.64 | 35.69 |
| Mar. | 35.62 | 35.60 | 35.54 | |
| NEW ORLEANS | | | | |
| SPOT | | | | 38.20 |
| Oct. | 38.59 | 38.73 | 38.55 | 38.65 |
| Dec. | 38.67 | 38.85 | 38.64 | 38.75 |
| Mar. | 38.71 | 38.90 | 38.68 | 38.79 |
| May | 38.59 | 38.75 | 38.56 | 38.69 |
| July | 38.09 | 38.25 | 38.06 | 38.20 |
| Oct. | 35.81 | 35.89 | 35.81 | 35.85 |
| Dec. | 35.66 | 35.69 | 35.60 | 35.66 |
| Mar. | | | | 25.56 |

**NEW YORK STOCK MARKET**

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (UPA): Stock exchange prices eased after earlier openings with a volume disappointing under the distractions of the current world baseball series game.

According to averages industrials closed 20 cents lower, rails 19 and utilities were unchanged.

**Dealings totalled 980,000 shares. Of 1,082 issues traded, 348 advanced, 406 declined and 329 were unchanged.**

**Individual sales totals were small and price losses were mostly fractional.**

**Higher priced oils rose up to three. Steel did a little. Chemicals and motors mixed.**

**Curb trading totalled 380,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was dol. 3,220,000.**

## Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 120 D Ready Japan | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 150 D Ready Japan | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 120 D Ready Italy | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 150 D Ready Italy | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| 150 D Box October | 707 | | |
| 150 D Box November | 712 | | |
| 2/40 Staple October | 642 | | |
| 2/40 Staple November | 637 | | |

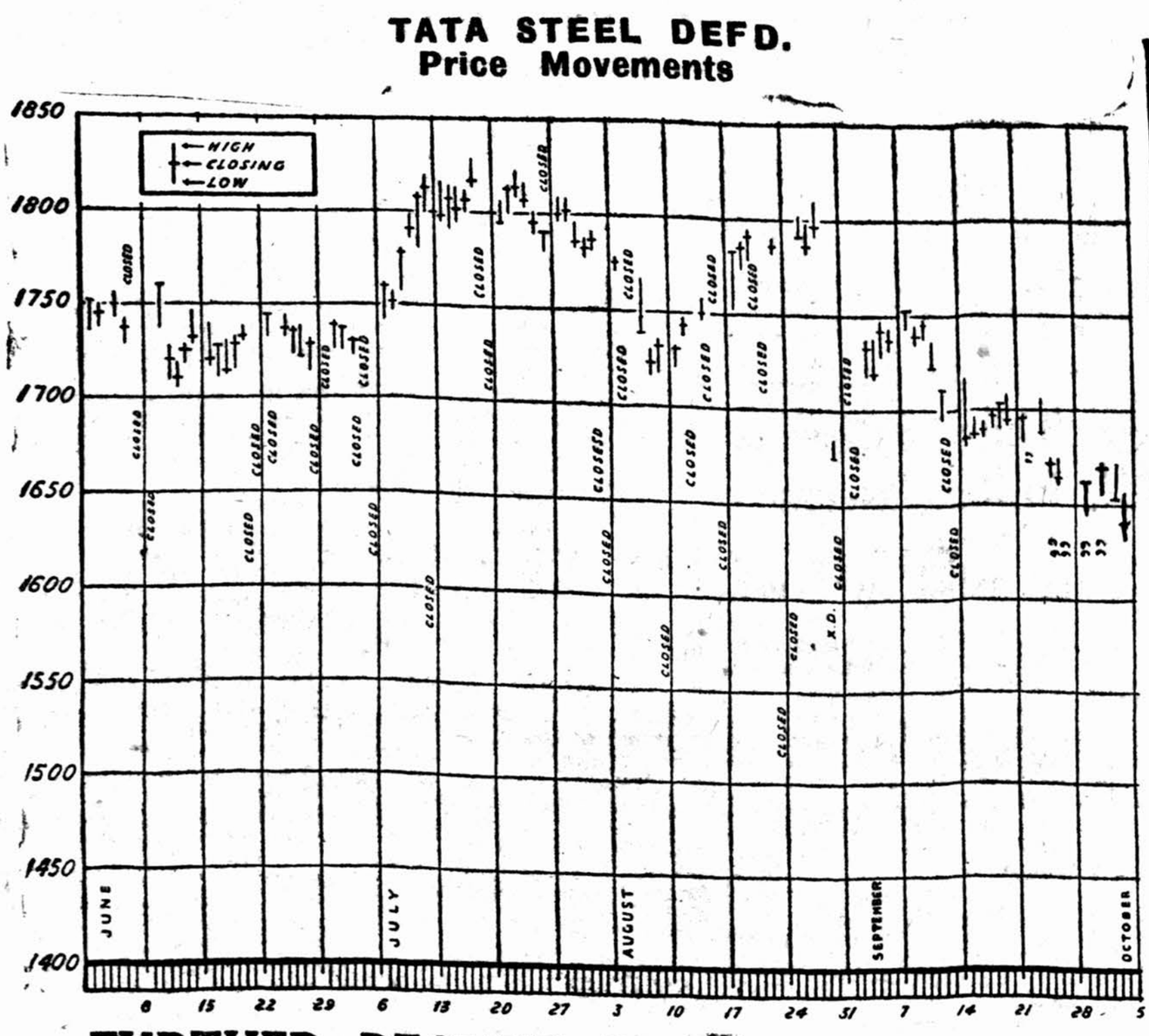
## PROVISIONAL IMPORT LICENCES

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4. Appeals against the decisions of the port authorities, rejecting confirmation of Provisional Import Licences should hereafter be made to the head of the office from which the provisional licence was obtained, it is announced.

During the period January-June provisional licences for certain specified articles were granted freely, subject to the provision regarding their confirmation in several cases where the Import Trade Controllers at the ports have rejected confirmation of provisional licences. Applicants made appeals which are under consideration.

As however the parties have been given sufficient time to submit their appeals, if any, it has been decided that appeals, if not already made, should be made by October 14 to the head of the office by name from which the provisional licence was obtained.

Appeals made after that date will not be considered. Also no requests for review of the final decisions will be considered.




# FURTHER DECLINE IN TATA STEELS

## Long Liquidation In Mill Shares

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

Quiet tone prevailed today on the Bombay Stock Exchange under scattered selling. At the opening there was modest support and the market developed an upward trend but before making any progress, tired liquidation appeared. The turnover was limited and prices fluctuations were confined to a narow range.

At the opening Tata Steel Defd. shares were quoted at Rs. 1650 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1651-4. A feeble attempt was made to harden quotations and Tata Steel Defds. advanced at Rs. 1655. But this improvement was not maintained as long liquidation appeared and Defds. declined at Rs. 1647-8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 307 and declined at Rs. 306, Indian Irons opened at Rs. 24-14 and steadied at Rs. 24-15 and Bengal Steels after opening at Rs. 19-13 steadied at Rs. 19-14.

Cotton Mill shares were quiet with limited business. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 348 and after declining at Rs. 346 steadied at Rs. 347-8. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 267 and stood at Rs. 263-8 while Svadeshi Mill shares opened at Rs. 231 and quietened at Rs. 230.

In the Miscellaneous section Asociated Cements were done at Rs. 175. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 371-4 and after advancing at Rs. 375 steadied at Rs. 373. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 13-12 and steadied at Rs. 13-13.

Later on there was increased selling and Tata Steel Defds declined at Rs. 1640. Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 305. Bombay Dyeings declined at Rs. 341-4. Tone of the market was easy.

Towards the close there was further selling and Tata Steel Defds. after declining at Rs. 1635 closed at Rs. 1637-8. Kohinoor mill shares closed at Rs. 263-8. Indian Irons were done at Rs. 24-12. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day with absence of buying support.

### FORWARD SECTION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MILL SHARES** | | | |
| Bombay Dyeing (7-8) | 343 | 12 | 0 |
| Kohinoor (6) XD | 263 | 8 | 0 |
| Century (12) | 229 | 0 | 0 |
| Swadeshi Mills (18) | 228 | 0 | 0 |
| Central India Mills (2) | 128 | 0 | 0 |
| Simplex Mills (10) | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| New Great Eastern (12-8) | 139 | 0 | 0 |
| Indore (5) | 78 | 12 | 0 |
| Gokak (14) | 196 | 0 | 0 |
| Swan (25) | 344 | 0 | 0 |
| Finlay (20) | 240 | 0 | 0 |
| Morarji (15) | 167 | 8 | 0 |
| Edward (15) | 257 | 8 | 0 |
| Apollo Mills (0-5-0) | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| I. United Ord. (1-5-6) | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| I. United Defd. (0-4) | 1 | 10 | 3 |
| Madhusudan (5) | 52 | 8 | 0 |
| Podar (10) XD | 122 | 8 | 0 |
| Khatau (10) | 165 | 0 | 0 |
| Standard (6) | 241 | 4 | 0 |
| B R. Cotton (6) | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| **STEELS** | | | |
| Tata Steel Ord. (21) XD | 305 | 8 | 0 |
| Tata Steel Defd. (115-3) XD | 1637 | 8 | 0 |
| Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7 1\|2) XD | 127 | 4 | 0 |
| Indian Iron (1) | 24 | 12 | 0 |
| Ben. Steel Corpn. (0-10) | 19 | 12 | 0 |
| **CEMENT** | | | |
| Asso. Merger (9-8) | 175 | 4 | 0 |
| **INDUSTRIES** | | | |
| Burma (7-8) | 371 | 4 | 0 |
| Belapur (14) | 199 | 0 | 0 |
| Shivrajpur (3-8) | 44 | 12 | 0 |
| Scindia Steam | 13 | 12 | 6 |
| Pre Construction (4) | 71 | 0 | 0 |
| Tata Chemical | 8 | 11 | 6 |
| Tata Oil (2) | 30 | 4 | 0 |
| Br. India Corporation (0-12) | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| Indian Copper (1\|4 1\|4) | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Alcock (11) | 270 | 0 | 0 |
| Wimco (8-8) | 203 | 2 | 0 |
| **ELECTRIC SHARES** | | | |
| Tata Hydro (3) | 146 | 0 | 0 |
| Andhra Valley (30) | 1380 | 0 | 0 |
| Tata Power (25) | 1482 | 4 | 0 |
| **CASH SECTION** | | | |
| Elphinstone (4) | 41 | 0 | 0 |
| Phoenix (10) XD | 132 | 8 | 0 |
| Indian Mfg. | 3300 | 0 | 0 |
| Kurla (7-8) | 107 | 8 | 0 |
| Colaba (4) | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| New City (15) | 165 | 0 | 0 |
| Minerva (6) | 108 | 0 | 0 |
| Bradbury (100) | 628 | 12 | 0 |
| Bharat (2) | 22 | 8 | 0 |
| Mysore (4) | 141 | 4 | 0 |
| Model Mills (7-8) | 155 | 0 | 0 |
| Dawn (6) | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Laxmi (12-8) | 585 | 0 | 0 |
| Vishnu Cotton (4) | 163 | 12 | 0 |
| Western (160) | 3300 | 0 | 0 |
| Sholapur | 2650 | 0 | 0 |
| Sassoon Cotton (0-12) | 20 | 4 | 0 |
| Hindustan Mills (160 | 3300 | 0 | 0 |
| Tata Mills (4) | 42 | 8 | 0 |
| Ahmedabad Adv. (10) | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Sassoon Silk (2) | 22 | 8 | 0 |
| New United Mills (1) | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Madhusudan B (1) | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Shrinivas Mills (17-8) | 173 | 14 | 0 |
| Raja Bahadur (4) | 53 | 0 | 0 |
| Berar | 296 | 4 | 0 |
| Victoria Mills | 220 | 0 | 0 |
| **ELECTRIC (CASH)** | | | |
| Ahmedabad Elec (1-8) XD | 111 | 4 | 0 |
| Ahmedabad New XD | 108 | 2 | 0 |
| Surat Elec. (1-6) | 116 | 14 | 0 |
| Broach (0-5) | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Amalgamated (0-12) | 10 | 14 | 0 |
| Nagpur Elec. (1-12) | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Poona Elec. Supply | 126 | 4 | 0 |
| Bombay Suburban (4) | 118 | 2 | 0 |
| **BANK SHARES** | | | |
| Imperial Bank (40) | 1705 | 0 | 0 |
| Imperial Bank (10) | 421 | 4 | 0 |
| Central (1-8) | 62 | 4 | 0 |
| Central New (1-8) | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Bank of India (3) | 154 | 0 | 0 |
| Union (0-5-6) | 6 | 14 | 0 |
| Baroda (8-8) | 114 | 0 | 0 |
| Dena Bank (1-8) | 36 | 8 | 0 |
| United Com. (2) D | 36 | 4 | 0 |
| Jaipur Bank (1-6) | 18 | 8 | 0 |
| Hindustan Com. | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Mysore Bank (3) | 290 | 0 | 0 |
| Eastern Bank (0-10-9) | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| **INSURANCE SHARES** | | | |
| Oriental (12) | 4500 | 0 | 0 |
| Empire (10) | 450 | 0 | 0 |
| New India (2) | 41 | 0 | 0 |
| Jupiter (0-8) | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Vulcan (0-12) | 11 | 14 | 0 |
| Indian Mercantile (2-8) | 39 | 8 | 0 |
| Universal (0-6) | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| B.I.G. (1) | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Neptune | 4 | 14 | 0 |
| Industrial and Prud. | 28 | 8 | 0 |
| New Great | 16 | 4 | 0 |
| All-India General | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| **RAILWAY SHARES** | | | |
| C. P. (2-3) | 94 | 8 | 0 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS SHARES** | | | |
| Steamer (10) | 30 | 8 | 0 |
| Bom. Burma New (3) | 145 | 0 | 0 |
| Burma Petrol | 0 | 13 | 3 |
| Mackenzie (6) | 79 | 0 | 0 |
| Port Canning (1) | 19 | 4 | 0 |
| Kemp and Co. (20) | 265 | 0 | 0 |
| Zandu Pharmacy (6) | 79 | 10 | 0 |
| Indian Invest Trust (4-8) | 68 | 0 | 0 |
| Dharamsey Chem (4+1) | 53 | 0 | 0 |
| Mukund Iron | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Dena Trust (0-12) | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Alembic (15) | 113 | 12 | 0 |
| Supreme Industries | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Bombay Uganda | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian Cement (1937) | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Walchandnagar Ind. (14) | 138 | 12 | 0 |
| United Motor | 39 | 8 | 0 |
| Bombay Safe Deposit (27) | 740 | 0 | 0 |
| Gujerat Motor | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Sardar Carbonic | 270 | 0 | 0 |
| Harvey Press | 370 | 0 | 0 |
| Estrella Batteries | 30 | 4 | 0 |
| National Rayon | 62 | 8 | 0 |
| Bombay Cycle | 16 | 8 | 0 |
| Jost Co. | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Digvijay Cement | 70 | 8 | 0 |
| Phalton (8) XD | 88 | 0 | 0 |
| Polson | 108 | 0 | 0 |
| Killick Industry | 139 | 8 | 0 |
| **PREFERENCE SHARES** | | | |
| Tata Steel 1st (6) | 175 | 10 | 0 |
| Bengal Steel | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian Iron | 106 | 8 | 0 |
| Andhra Valley (7) | 1153 | 12 | 0 |
| Tata Power (7-8) | 1253 | 12 | 0 |
| Hydro-Elec (7) | 121 | 9 | 0 |
| Bombay Steamer (6) | 275 | 0 | 0 |
| Central India (5) | 540 | 0 | 0 |
| Svadeshi Mills | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| Vishnu Mills (5) | 583 | 12 | 0 |
| Laxmi | 246 | 4 | 0 |
| New Great Mills (5-8) | 185 | 0 | 0 |
| Podar Mills (4) | 92 | 0 | 0 |
| Bradbury Mills (7) | 297 | 8 | 0 |
| Elphinstone Mills (7) | 95 | 0 | 0 |
| Surat Elec (3-4) | 127 | 8 | 0 |
| Pre. Con. 1st | 98 | 0 | 0 |
| Pre. Con. 2nd | 93 | 0 | 0 |

# GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

The local bullion market was quiet today and the settlement being on, there was very little fresh business. In view of reverse Badlas Shorts have covered while Bulls are also liquidating owing to large arrivals.

The market was interested in transfer business and forward silver was quoted at Rs. 159/10 while ready silver was offered at Rs. 159/8. Today being the last day for gold settlement, there was very little business. Next settlement gold was quoted at Rs. 88/12 and Ready gold was placed at Rs. 90/- Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 61/10.

Silver after advancing at Rs. 160/1 declined at Rs. 159/6 while gold after advancing at Rs. 89-4 declined at Rs. 88-12. Silver arrivals were 32 to 33 bars and the offtake was 4 to 5 bars. Gold arrivals and the offtake were equal at 5 to 5 thousand tolas Silver Badla difference was annas 6-1/2 reverse and Gold was rupee one reverse. Final quotations were as under:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Silver | 159 | 9 | 0 |
| Forward | 159 | 9 | 0 |
| Ready Gold | 89 | 12 | 0 |
| Forward | 88 | 12 | 0 |

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| **COTTON STOCKS IN BOMBAY** | |
| Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 2nd October 1952 | 55420 |
| Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 2nd October 1952 | 89600 |
| Same period last year | 96200 |
| Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 2nd October 1952 | 532557 |
| Total stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 31st August 1952 | 573375. |

Therefore the adjusted stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on—

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| 4th September 1952 | 556213 |
| 11th September 1952 | 538579 |
| 18th September 1952 | 528725 |
| 25th September 1952 | 541193 |
| Same time last year | 367003 |

# Produce Market

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

The produce market was steady today but in view of strike, very little business is done. Castor seeds May delivery opened at Rs. 147-8 and after advancing at Rs. 148-8 declined at Rs. 145.

Quotations were as under:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GROUNDNUTS** | | | |
| Bold ready | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| Coromandal ready | 38 | 4 | 0 |
| Khandesh quality | 38 | 8 | 0 |
| Groundnut local ex-mill | 58 | 0 | 0 |
| Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts | 19 | 2 | 0 |
| October | 18 | 8 | 0 |
| November | 17 | 9 | 0 |
| **LINSEEDS** | | | |
| Bold ready delivery | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Satna small ready | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Oil | 16 | 14 | 0 |
| **CASTORSEEDS OIL** | | | |
| Ready Madras quality | 33 | 8 | 0 |
| Oil First Pressure | 19 | 12 | 0 |
| Oil Bazar quality | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| May | 145 | 0 | 0 |

## Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 26th September:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Demand Liabilities in India | |
| (i) Borrowings from banks (A) | 13,69,60,000 |
| (ii) Other demand liabilities | 529,60,56,000 |
| Time Liabilities in India | |
| (i) Borrowings from banks (A) | 4,33,25,000 |
| (ii) Other time liabilities | 314,46,29,000 |
| Cash in India | 32,07,25,000 |
| Balances with the Reserve Bank in India | 62,80,48,000 |
| Balances with other banks in current account in India | 12,43,38,000 |
| Money at call and short notice in India | 20,86,84,000 |
| Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts | 308,01,09,000 |
| Advances in India (B) | 442,34,65,000 |
| Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India | 24,66,50,0[illegible] |

## Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

MILLS—
Apollo 2-10
B. Dyeing 347-8 48-12 41-14 45 43-12
C. India 129-8 31-8 28
Century 232-8 33-8 28 29
Finlay 241 40
Gokak 197 96
I. U. Defd. 1-11 1-10-3
„ Ord. 9-3 8-15

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pre. Con. 3rd | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| Amalgamated (5-8) | 105 | 8 | 0 |
| Walchandnagar (7) | ..... | | |
| Tata Chemical (8) | 123 | 12 | 0 |
| Jupiter | 9 | 4 | 0 |
| Supreme | 92 | 8 | 0 |
| Meyer | 95 | 0 | 0 |
| Mackenzie First | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Mackenzie Second | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Ahmedabad Advance | 113 | 12 | 0 |
| Mysore Mill | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Standard | 99 | 0 | 0 |
| Madhusudan | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Khatau | 85 | 4 | 0 |
| Morarji | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| National Rayon | 76 | 0 | 0 |
| Hume Pipe | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Polson | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| **DEBENTURES** | | | |
| Andhra 1962 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Scindia | 96 | 0 | 0 |
| B. Steamer 1959 (4-8) | 96 | 8 | 0 |
| Tata Power 1951 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Walchandnagar (6) | 103 | 0 | 0 |
| Tata Mills | 101 | 8 | 0 |
| Locomotive | 100 | 12 | 0 |
| **OUTSIDE SHARES** | | | |
| New Victoria Mills | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| New Victoria Pref. | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Gold Mohur (20) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| New Kaiser Hind | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian Iron | 99 | 8 | 0 |
| Sajjan Mills | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Osmanshahi (6-8) | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| Ajamshanj (6) | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Air Services | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Air India Tata | 35 | 8 | 0 |
| Air-India International | 58 | 0 | 0 |
| Bharat Line (3) | 82 | 0 | 0 |
| Hind Motor | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| Walchand Motor | 35 | 8 | 0 |
| Indian Steam | 5 | 13 | 0 |
| Ralli Ord. | 88 | 8 | 0 |
| Ralli Pref. | 87 | 0 | 0 |
| Tata Loco | 92 | 0 | 0 |

Indore 78-2 78-12
Kohinoor 265 67 62-8 64 63-8
New Great 139
Simplex 151 50-8 51-8 50
Standard 245 41-4
Svadeshi 230 33 27-8 28
Tata Mill 42-8
Vishnu 165 63-12
C. P. Rly. 94-4 94-8
B. Steam 30-12 30-8
Scindia 13-12 13-14 13-12 13-12-4

BANKS—
Baroda 114
Central 62-8 62-4
„New 66
Imperial 1705
„New 421-4
India 154-8 54
Union 6-14

ELECTRICS—
Ahmedabad 111-4
Andhra 1380
Suburban 117-8 18-2
Hydro 146
New India 41-6

STEELS—
B. Steel 19-15 19-12
I. Iron 24-14-6 25-0-6 24-12
Tata Defd 1650 55 35 37-8
Tata Ord 306-8 7-12 4-12 5-8
Tata 1st Pref 175-10
Tata 2nd Pref 127-8 27-4

MISCELLANEOUS—
Alcock 270
A. Cement 175-4 75-8 74-12 75-4 74-12
Belapur 202-8 3 198-8 99
B. B. Old 372-8 71-4 75-10 67-8 71-4
B. B. New 145
B. B. Petrol 0-13-3
B.I.C. 9-4-3
Dharamsey 52-8
I. Copper 3-2-6
Rayon 62-8
Rayon Pref 76
P. Construction 72-4 71
Tata Chemical 8-13 8-11-6
Tata Oil 30 29-12 30

SPECIAL—
Ahmedabad Elec New 107-3 8-3
B. Suburban Elec Coupon 2
Surat Elec Coupon 4-8
Indian Iron Pref 106-8
Estrella Batteries Ord 30-4 (Ex Div).
Estrella Batteries Pref 30 (Ex Div).
Killick Industries 139-8

# talking of BOOKS

# PROMETHEAN FIRE IN SOUL OF YOUTH

## Value Of A Good Educational Library

**"A COOL million a year for the libraries of a single university! Are they worth it?" The man who asked me that recently is a successful business man who is also a devoted friend of books and libraries. I knew from his tone that he himself believed university libraries are worth what they cost, but he was hinting that men and women who have been less closely associated with them would probably have to think it over before being so sure about it, writes, Carl M. White in 'Saturday Review.'**

The hint was justified. University libraries are becoming a public issue. They are becoming a public issue because since World War II they have had to expand their services at the very time the value of the dollar has been shrinking. The cost of operating some libraries, in spite of the brilliant feats of economy, has doubled. Libraries of tax-supported universities have simply passed along the larger bill to the taxpayers, and any form of public service which reaches into the taxpayers' pocket for millions of dollars a year causes him sooner or later to sit up and take notice.

**OBJECTIVE**

The idea that a university exists primarily for advancement of learning first appeared in the eighteenth century. The century following, the German nation proved the fruitfulness of this ideal so convincingly that today the stronger nations, without exception, depend on their universities as on no other agency for handling basic research and for training research workers.

**RESEARCH STORY**

Back in the nineteenth century, the German chemist, Emil Fischer, inaugurated a programme of research on sugars. At that time only a few were known. It was customary to group them as carbohydrates because each was composed of carbon united with hydrogen and oxygen, the latter in the proportions found in water. They did not, however, contain water as such. About the only clue to the structure of these compounds then recorded in the literature of the subject was a group of observations of an Italian chemist, Kiliani. Subsequently an investigator at Leipzig named Curtius working in another and unrelated field, made hydrozoic acid. In the course of his experiments he recorded a more or less incidental observation which when Fischer read about it served him as a second clue. From this he developed a hypothetical explanation and tested, it in his laboratory. Thus, he succeeded in separating sugars from one another, opening a new chapter in the absorbing story of chemistry.

This incident illustrates how the advancement of scientific knowledge involves keeping abreast of scientific literature, developing hypothetical explanations, testing hypotheses, and diffusing knowledge of the findings. The library and the laboratory both figure in this process.

**In the case of the investigation of sugars described above, it was the recorded findings of two investigators working on different subjects in different countries at different times and speaking different tongues which showed a third investigator how to phrase a question to which either of the other laboratories would have spoken the answer quite as gladly as himself.**

**WASTE CAN BE AVOIDED**

As a matter of fact, research scientists would save themselves a lot of wasted effort and disappointments if they would make greater use of libraries.

In a recent article in a scientific publication, a leading patent lawyer pointed out that frequently when a scientist and his lawyer applied for a patent based on a research programme extending over months and even years, they discovered to their embarrassment that what the scientist had supposed was an original discovery was a duplication of work already done by someone else.

He estimated that about 30 per cent of patent applications, or 15,000 a year, are abandoned, **the predominant reason for this being failure to canvass the relevant literature before the work was done. "Without question,"** he concluded, "the annual bill to industry for abandoned applications amounts to several million dollars."

**NO SEX APPEAL**

One of my friends likes to taunt me with the accusation that "libraries lack sex appeal." It is true that when libraries are loved, it is for something besides the captivating charms peculiar to a well set-up scientific laboratory or the throbbing excitement of a crowded football stadium on a beautiful Indian-summer afternoon. A Corinthian column, for example, lacks glamour of that kind, too; its more classic beauty is, let us say, less inflammatory.

When a university library takes hold of our affections, it is usually for one of three reasons. Books themselves are the reason most often mentioned. Robert E. Park, that extraordinary newspaperman turned sociologist, was fond of testing the minds of new acquaintances with the question: "What books have thrilled you enough to make you cry?" A surprising number of people, including, college graduates, told him they had never read any book which had thrilled them, much less moved them to tears. It is the others, the ones who, somewhere along the line, have been profoundly moved by books who instantly respond to the classic attractions of libraries.

**WELL-MATED BRIDE**

The university library, like other libraries, has glories of its own, but it is in the happy position of the well-mated bride who is quickly acknowledged by friends of the groom to be an asset to her spouse. In an address entitled. "The Soul of a People", the British statesman Viscount Haldane once said:

**"It is in the universities with their power over the mind, greater in the end than the power of the government or of any church, that we see how the soul of a people at its highest mirrors itself. ..... The development of the true spirit of the university among a people is a good measure of the development of its soul, and consequently its civilization."**

**LIVING WITH BOOKS**

The epic of the educational library is basically a story of Promethean fire and the soul of American youth. It is the story of how modern college and university libraries date the beginning of the golden age of their development from the simple discovery that those who hunger and thirst to make something of themselves can best do so, not by being spoon-fed or lectured down to, but by being pushed to develop their own powers, by being given the spiritual tools and guidance necessary to get on with the job on their own. It is a story of formal courses and informal, of leisurely living with books.

**It is a story of the sons and daughters of the great and the humble, of the fresh blossoming of generations of breeding and of that first fresh discovery of the world of learning by fine-edged minds which get their chance nowhere but in a democracy.**

This epic illuminates the third reason why university libraries grasp hold of our heartstrings: **they serve our own flesh and blood.**

**How much is a university library worth?**

It depends on how much instruction and research in universities are worth, for library costs are one of the inevitable costs of a worthy educational programme. In a larger sense, it depends on how much books are worth, on how much civilization of the kind that mirrors itself in universities is worth, on how much the personal growth of those of our own flesh and blood is worth.

## GROUCHO MARX SAYS

**I was born in New York on Third Avenue: that is, I was born upstairs.**

**I'm an ordinary sort of fellow.....42 around the chest, 42 around the waist, 96 around the golf course and a nuisance around the house.**

**I met my first wife at a travel bureau. She was looking for a vacation and I was the last resort.**

**The first time I played golf I went around in 76. In 77, I didn't play at all—I was busy at Valley Forge.**

**A man has to get twice as much as he's worth now in order to live in half the style to which he's accustomed.**

**As we understand the doctors, you can live much longer if you quit everything that makes you want to.**

**School kids are ingenious—especially when they explain their report cards to their parents.**

**It looks as if the Hollywood brides keep the bouquets and throw away the groom.**

**Swimming good for the figure? Why, have you ever taken a good look at a whale?**

**It must be hard for a hula dancer to nod her head to say "yes" when the rest of her is saying "no."**

**As soon as the audience stops laughing, you know that my show has started.**

**While interviewing a bachelor: "You're a farmer and don't have a wife? Who pulls the plough?"**

**To a lady contestant: "You look very familiar. Have I ever been familiar with you?"**

**To a girl contestant about to be married: "Did anyone else ask you to get married—besides your mother, that is?"**

# CIVIC LIFE IN BIHAR

**CIVIC LIFE IN BIHAR: By Biman Bihari Majumdar, Published by Matilal Banarasidas, Patna. Price Rs. 1 as. 4. Pages 96.**

"Civic Life In Bihar" by Biman Bihari Majumdar is an exhaustive survey of the civic and political structure of the north-eastern state of Bihar. Dr. Majumadar, a noted authority in civics, is Principal of the H. D. Jain College, Arrah, and was President of the Indian Political Science Association in 1951.

The present work contains an almost bewildering mass of statistical information on the political life of Bihar. Complete figures are always adduced and the author examines each problem and every aspect of the state as well as local administrations, without passion and without comment, merely analysing the statistical information with the objectivity—of the trained investigator in political science.

The book is nothing more and nothing less than what the title suggests. Without preface, comment or publisher's blurb, Dr. Majumadar plunges into the civic problems of Bihar. After giving some general statistics regarding population, literacy, rural and urban distribution, sex and occupational distribution, and electoral statistics of the state, he proceeds to examine the functions, revenue and problems of local bodies—Gram Panchayats, District Boards and Municipalities. Then follows an exhaustive survey of public administration in Bihar; and he concludes with an analysis of the great democratic experiment—the General Elections of 1952 in Bihar, which also includes complete results of the elections to the State and Union bodies.

Of course, in view of the nature of the subject, the book will have only a limited appeal; but for those interested in civic affairs, it will be of great utility.

## FOR LOVERS OF INDIAN ART

**ROOPA-LEKHA: Published by the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, New Delhi. Price Rs. 6. Pages 60.**

The bi-annual pubilcation of the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society is a journal. And yet in point of get-up, production values and intrinsic worth of writing, this illustrated journal of Indian arts and crafts far surpasses in value many of the shoddy books that are constantly appearing on the Indian literary scene.

All the articles have been written by artists or by authorities in the various arts. Bireshwar Sen writes on the "Essentials Of Art"; Asit Kumar Haldar makes an authoritative contribution on "Indian Art And Ideology"; Krishna Chaitanya's two articles deal with the Art of Thakur Singh, the artist from Amritsar, and with "Photography As An Art." Two contributions on Indian dancing come from Nanalal Mehta and Mukandi Lal writes about the Gahrwal School of Painting.

This issue also pays homage to the memory of one of the giants of modern Indian art—Abanindranath Tagore, who like Asit Kumar Haldar, was one of the pioneers of the Bengal Renaissance School, which did so much to bring about a revival of the fine art traditions of this country by cutting away from cheap Western imitation and by turning to the gracious figures of Ajanta for inspiration. Reviews of outstanding publications in, and news and views from, the world of arts and crafts bring this fascinating issue to a close.

A "must" for all lovers of Indian art.

## ECONOMICS

**MODERN ECONOMICS: By Chatterjee, Published by H. Chatterjee & Co. Calcutta. Price. Rs. 4. Pages 342.**

IT CANNOT BE DENIED THAT OUR ENGLISH EDUCATED MINORITY IS ECONOMICS CONSCIOUS. We could count the books written on economics in Hindi and Gujarati on our fingers and toes but the English ones would form a small and not unworthy library. Mr. Chatterjee gives the B.A. and B.Com. students the general body of economic analysis in a lucid and academic form. The whole Plan is in four parts of which these first two cover the general theory—from definition of economic concept to Interest and Wages.

P. D

## Historical Novel

**'SHAURYA ANE TARPAN': By Sjt. Ramanlal V. Desai. Published by R. R. Sheth & Co., Princess Street, Bombay. Price Rs. 5.**

In spite of a spirited return to the realms of Gujarati literature today Sjt. Ramanlal V. Desai is not quite the favourite he was once upon a time. Of late he has written and published many books. Only a few of these have lasting worth. Luckily, "Shaurya ane Tarpan" belongs to this class. It is the stirring tale of a national favourite. Maharana Pratap is a name to conjure with, and Ramanlal has done full justice to the noble life. He has imaginatively recaptured those far-off times of the Mogul Empire, and his characters come alive with force. Surely it is an achievement for the historical novelist when this can be said about his work.

The book brings a new lustre to Ramanlal's name and is a fit companion for those earlier triumphs like 'Bharelo Agni,' 'Thag' and 'Khshitij.'

—B. G. P.

*My Dear Sisters & Brothers,*

**THE comic paper is much being talked about and discussed these days, perhaps because our Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru made a reference to it sometime back. When a sister asked me what I had to say in the matter, I replied: Humour indeed is the salt of our life!**

Here is an interesting story of how life was saved by a comic paper—It is bound to interest you:

While standing at the tail end of a jet fighter at a Californian airfield an American airman was caught unaware when the engine started and was sucked bodily into the air-scoop of the fighter.

He might have been killed but for the fact that he was carrying a comic paper in his pocket. The pages of this were sucked from his pocket and drawn into the air-scoop, where they flattened themselves against the screen there.

The pages cut down the suction of the air, and the airman escaped with a broken arm and severe bruises.

## Fascinating Needles

One wet afternoon Mr. Portly came in from his run soaking wet. Ann dried him as well as she could but as he was still so wet she took him upstairs to finish drying before the playroom fire. She was minding Colin up there in his playpen while Mummie was busy cooking, and she was getting on with her own knitting at the same time.

Mr. Portly settled down contentedly on the hearthrug. But not, however, for long. The clickettyclick of Ann's knitting needles began to fascinate him, and soon he leapt on to her lap and began patting them at they moved in and out of the green wool.

"Bother you! You're making me drop stitches!" cried Ann at last. "If you want to knit too, have your own wool". So she got out the scarlet hank he'd had last Christmas, and in a second he was tossing and biting it.

Suddenly Colin began crying "Want woo! Want woo!" he screamed, making grabs through the bars at Mr. Portly's plaything.

## The Inviting Bundle

Eventually, Ann had to give it to him. "Never mind, Mr. Portly," she said "You can knit another time. Come on my lap again, but be good."

Before he could, however, Mummie called her. And putting her knitting on the mantelpiece, Ann went downstairs.

The sight of that inviting green bundle was soon too much for Mr. Portly, however. Colin had his wool, so he would have Ann's. Up he leaped, and in a trice he had knocked the whole lot off the mantelpiece, and the ball of wool went rolling enticingly across the floor.

In and out and around the bars of the playpen, and the legs of chairs and tables he chased it, till, when Ann returned, every bit of furniture was knitted together with criss-crossings of green wool.

It took Ann till bedtime to undo his knitting and rewind her wool. And Mr. Portly, banished to the kitchen, couldn't think what he'd done wrong!

## Bear-Faced

"They made me fall off my bicycle," said a railway official who reported meeting "two polar bears" on the Lewes-East Grinstead main road, early one morning.

"The bears," he told the East Sussex County Police, "circled around me, sniffing at my bicycle. Then something seemed to startle them and they clumsily galloped off into a wood."

The police, familiar with the unnatural history reported by countrymen, asked about the colour of the bears. "They were not white like most polar bears", said the cyclist. "They were brown with a broad white band down the face."

"Ah," said the police, "then the animals weren't bears! They were badgers. And probably they'd never seen a man on a bicycle before, hence their curiosity."

## THAT OUTDOOR FEELING

**Mandir Balkan-ji-Bari workers on an excursion in Bassein Fort.**

## These Things

These things shall be! A loftier race
Than e'er the world hath known, shall rise
With flame of freedom in their souls
And light of science in their eyes.
Nation with nation, land with land,
Unarmed shall live as comrades free;
In every heart and brain shall throb
The pulse of one fraternity.
New arts shall bloom of loftier mould,
And mightier music thrill the skies,
And every life shall be a song,
When all the earth is paradise.
—**J. Addington Symonds.**

## Just An Idea

As Whittier wrote: I read the letters of the past that firm endurance wins at last more than the sword.

## A Matter Of Spelling

Said a crazy old fellow from Spain:
"I never take tea in a train.
The reason you see,
If from train you take T.
Why, you're left sitting there in the rain."

## Cold Comfort

It was a very hot day and the tenant of a flat was talking to the caretaker.

"Would'nt it be a good idea to run iced water through the radiators?" she asked.

"I'm afraid that can't be done madam," replied the porter.

"Why not? You did it all last winter."

# FERDINAND FROG FINDS A HOME

**BY MURIEL GREEN**
**(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)**

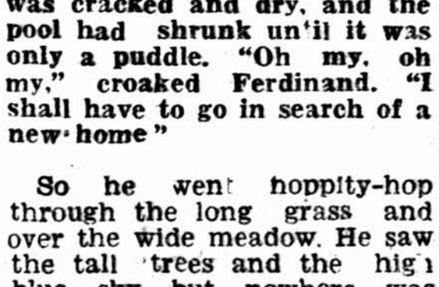
**FERDINAND Frog crouched at the edge of the pool and stared at the muddy water. The ground around t was cracked and dry, and the pool had shrunk until it was only a puddle. "Oh my, oh my," croaked Ferdinand. "I shall have to go in search of a new home"**

So he went hoppity-hop through the long grass and over the wide meadow. He saw the tall trees and the high blue sky but nowhere was there any sign of the kind of pond that a frog likes.

"Oh dear," sighed Ferdinand Frog. "I wonder where I can find a pool where the water flows deep, and the weeds grow green and the frogs croak together at twilight. Perhaps the wide-awake daisies will help me to find one."

He took a deep breath which swelled his green throat and croaked softly: "Please, Daisies, can you tell me where to find a pool where a frog may live happily?"

The Daisies, who were very wide-awake indeed, answered



promptly. "There is a deep pool where the flag-iris grow and the Dipper and the Willow Warbler sing sweetly. To reach it you must cross the sandy lane and travel down the valley until you hear the voice of a waterfall as it leaps into the pool. It sings a loud, clear song that will guide you to your new home. We wish you a safe journey and a happy arrival. Ferdinand Frog. Do not loiter, but hurry on your way so that you may reach your new home before nightfall."

The Frog thanked them and went over the sandy lane and down the field. The sun was hot, and he grew tired and thought he would rest for a moment in the shade of the hedge. Here Jack-Go-to-Bed-at-Noon and the Lady Eleven-O'Clocks flowered side by side. The Frog spoke to them politely, but Jack-Go-to-Bed-at-Noon and the Lady Eleven-O'Clocks did not reply to his question but drowsily dropped their sleepy heads and, yawning, murmured: "Oh, how

sleepy we are. We always go to bed when the sun is high. Pray do not disturb us, little Frog."

The Frog looked at the drooping heads, and listened to their drowsy voices and he, too, began to yarn: "Oh-ah. How hot the sun is. I will have a little rest and then I will go and find my pleasant pool".

The Frog closed his green eyes, yawned twice, fell asleep, and did not hear the wide-awake Daisies scolding softly and saying: "Go and find your pool, little Frog. Hurry, hurry, before night falls."

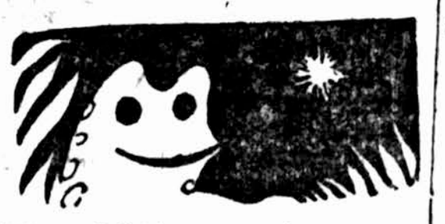
But the Frog slept deeply and dreamed of quiet waters and cool green weeds, whilst the sun slipped down the sky, and the long shadows crept out from the wood When he awoke it was almost dark, and the hedgerow was full of the whispering voices of the night insects saying: "Wake up! Wake up! The night grows dark and all frogs should be in their ponds, for the owl is flying and the fox is hunting."

"Oh my, oh my", croaked the Frog in alarm. "How dark it has grown. I can no longer see the treetops or the valley fields. How ever shall I find my may to the pool?" He peered around, but saw only shadowy grass before him and a dark sky overhead. He did not know which way to go in search of his pool, and he felt very sad and wished that he had not fallen asleep during the drowsy afternoon. Suddenly he saw a tiny light dancing and flickering through the trees. It came nearer and nearer, and he saw that it was Flick, the Firefly and he heard her calling, "Little Frog, little Frog, where are you"?

"Here I am, lost beneath the hedge."

The firefly alighted beside him and said: "Before the Daisies closed their eyes, they asked me to find you and lead you to the pool. Now follow me quickly and do not fall asleep again."

"Oh thank you, Firefly. How kind of you," croaked Frog, and followed the flickering light down the hillside and through the trees. Once an owl swooped overhead, and his eyes glowed like lamps in the darkness. "Hoo-hoo-hoo! who goes there?" he cried. The Firefly hid her light beneath a tree, and the Frog crouched low among the grasses until the sharp-eyed hunter of the night passed overhead. When the great bird had gone, they hurried again on their way. Soon the Frog heard a sound which made him glad, the sound of leaping, tumpling water. "The waterfall!" he cried. "I can hear its voice. Oh Firefly, I



have reached my pool at last. How happy I am. Thank you, dear Firefly, for bringing me here."

What a lovely pool it was. Clear and deep, with a sandy floor, where the green weeds grew and along its banks the flag-iris bloomed, and the willows dipped green leaves into the water. Here Ferdinand Frog lived happily, made many friends and had strange adventures among the creatures of the pool.

**Ferdinand Frog sits among his new friends in the lovely pool.**

## Balkan-Ji-Bari

Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary of the Balkan-ji-Bari, visited the Waterfield Road Balkan-ji-Bari Unit at Bandra. Shrimati Freny S. Balsara and her friends have been working hard for this Unit which is mostly attended by the children of the poor. Boys and girls had a programme of songs, stories and games, which everyone appreciated very much!

Have you joined this premier All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel very happy to belong to this Great Brotherhood!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

CHESS

# A GAME OF THE GREAT PAUL MORPHY

**THERE was a raging controversy when Dr. Alekhine was the reigning world champion on the question as to who was the all-time great chess player of the world.**

Old timers were almost united in their view that Paul Morphy was by far the greatest Chess player of the world. But this was a question which unfortunately could not have been solved through an actual encounter between that master of the middle Nineteenth century and the peerless exponent of the game with a combinational style of the Twentieth century.

Paul Morphy was born 115 years ago. Although his chess career was the shortest his name has still not lost its glamour. His style spells swift brilliance and eyefilling fireworks to the average player. The following game is almost unknown and is not found even in that admirable book on Paul Morphy by P. W. Sergeant. It is a Berlin defence to the Ruy Lopez in which Morphy plays as white against the leading French player of the time Arnous De Riviere. The salient features of this game are the fine resistance put up by his opponent, Morphy's patient positional play and above all the fact that this game could have been played in any of the recent tournaments without being out of date strategically or tactically. It is a long struggle but the play is so lucid and logical that it can be well understood without any notes.

WHITE: PAUL MORPHY.
BLACK:—ARNOUS DE RIVIERE.

**RUY LOPEZ—BERLIN DEFENCE**

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. B-Kt+5, Kt-B3; 4. Castles, P-Q3; 5. P-Q4, PXP; 6. KtXP, B-Q2; 7. BXKt, PXB; 8. Kt-QB3, B-K2; 9. P-KR3, P-B4; 10. KKt-K2, Castles; 11. P-B4, P-B3; 12. Kt-Kt3, Kt-K1; 13. Q-Q3, R-Kt1; 14. P-Kt3, B-B3; 15. B-Q2, B-Q5ch; 16. K-R1, P-Kt3; 17. QR-K1, Q-R5; 18. QKt-K2, B-KKt2; 19. P-QB4, Kt-B3; 20. Kt-B3, B-Q2; 21. KKt-K2, Kt-R4; 22. K-R2, P-B4; 23. P-K5, B-QB3; 24. P-Kt3, Q-Q1; 25. P-K6 (*1), R-K1; 26. Kt-KKt1, Q-B1; 27. Kt-Q5, Kt-B3 (*2); 28. B-B3, KtXKt; 29. BXB, KtXP (*3); 30. RXKt, KXB; 31. Q-B3ch, K-Kt1; 32. P-K7, Q-R3 (*4); 33. R-K2, K-B2; 34. P-KKt4, RXKP; 35. RXRch., KXR; 36. Q-Kt7ch., K-Q1; 37. Q-Kt8ch., K-Q2; 38. QXP ch., K-B1; 39. R-B2, PXP; 40. PXP, B-K5; 41. Q-K7, Q-B3; 42. R-K2, P-Q4 (*5); 43. PXP, BXP; 44. Kt-R3, K-Kt2; 45. Kt-B4, R-[illegible] ch; 46. K-Kt3 (*6), B-R8; 47. R-K3, P-Kt4; 48. QXKtP Q-QR3; 49. QXP, QXP; 50. Q-Kt5 ch., K-R1; 51. R-K8ch., RXR; 52. QXRch., K-Kt2; 53. Q-Kt5ch., K-B1; 54. P-Kt5, P-B3; 55. Q-B5ch., K-Kt2; 56. Q-B7ch., K-Kt3; 57. P-Kt6, Q-Q7; 58. P-Kt7, Q-K8ch; 59. K-Kt4, Q-Kt8ch; 60. K-B5, Q-B4ch; 61. K-B6, Q-Q5ch; 62. K-K7, Q-B4ch; 63. K-Q7, Q-Q5ch; 64. K-B8. Resigns.

**(*1) The advance of this Pawn to K7 is a manoeuver typical of Morphy's style without it the game might have ended in a draw.**

**(*2) If 27....RxP; 28 RxR, QxR; 29 KtxP and so on.**

**(*3) If 29.....KxB; 30-PxKt, the passed Pawn becomes now overwhelming.**

**(*4) Not 32.....B-K5; 33 QRxB PxR; 34 Q-B6 etc. etc.**

**(*5) Weakening his QBP but he has little choice.**

**(*6) White's winning plan at this stage is to Queen his KKtP and a fascinating feature of this ending is Morphy's admirable handling of an aggressive King.**

The following game was played in the first round of the British championship at Chester played this year. This year's British Champion was R. G. Wade of New Zealand. He won the New Zealand championship and came to England four years ago. He was improving steadily in spite of ill-health and is now a recognised master in Europe. The game played by a woman player in the British championship is given below.

WHITE:—MISS E. TRANMER
BLACK:—DR. J. M. AITKEN.

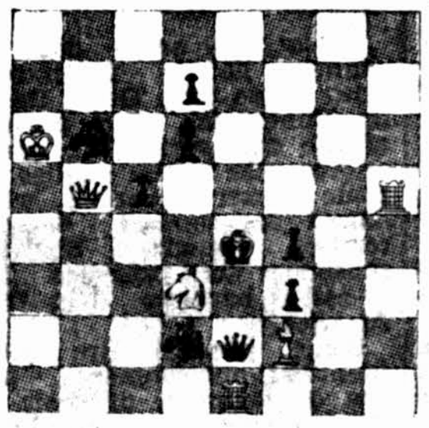
**SICILIAN DEFENCE**

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. KtxP, Kt-KB3; 5. Kt-QB3, P-KKt 3; 6. B-K2, B-Kt2; 7. B-K3, Kt-B3; 8. 0-0, 0-0; 9 P-B4, B-Q2; 13. Kt-Kt3, P-QR4; 11. P-QR4, B-K3; 12. B-B3, Kt-QKt5; 13. Kt-Q5, B-B5; 14. R-B2, R-B1; 15. R-Q2, Kt-B3; 16. KKt-Kt5, Q-K1; 17. Q-K1, Kt-Q2; 18 P-K5, PxP; 19. QR-Q1, PxP; 20. RxKt, PxB; 21. Kt-B7, RxKt; 22 RxR, Q-Kt1; 23. QR-Q7, B-K4! 24. RxKtP, BxPch; 25. K-R1, Q-B4; 26. BxKt, B-Kt6; 27. QxB, QxQ; 28. RxP, R-Q1; 29. B-B3, Q-R5ch., 30. K-Kt1, Q-B7ch; 31. K-R2, B-K3; 32 R(K7)-B7, R-Q5; 33. White resigns.

—BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE.

## Bhalji's Chess Corner

**PROBLEM NO. 5.**
BLACK



WHITE

**WHITE TO MOVE AND MATE IN TWO MOVES.**

**SOLUTION OF NO. 4.**

**KEY MOVE:—B-Kt5. Threatening R-B3 mate. The Bishop or Rook can interfere. But this is offset by the uppined Queen or Knight which can now mate at Kt5 or Kt-R3 mate. This theme is known as a mutual Grimshaw interference.**

# Lawyer In Literature

(Continued from Page 2 Col 5)

tiff in the suit "Bardell vs. Pickwick", are painted as having taken the case "on spec" and on the stipulation that "they would charge nothing at all for costs. unless they got 'em out of Mr. Pickwick." Dickens does not stop at his attorneys alone, he ropes in the barristers as well, as his picture of Sergeant Snubbin and Sergeant Phunky, Snubbin's junior, seems to have a substance, at least, of truth of the then times. Sergeant Snubbin "who was far too much occupied with his professional pursuits to take any great heed or regard of his personal comforts", does not like the idea of talking to his client directly but would like his junior, Sergeant Phunky (of whom he has never heard before) to do that. For Phunky, this is a great moment. He has been a briefless lawyer for an appreciably long period of time and as such is naive enough to recite in detail the facts of the case when questioned by his senior. As Dickens puts it, "here again Mr. Phunky should have professed to have forgotten all about the merits of the case (having regard to a supposed heavy practice) but as he had read such papers as had been laid before him in the course of the action, and had thought of nothing else, waking or sleeping, through the two months during which he had been retained as Mr. Sergeant Snubbin's junior, he "turned a deep red and bowed again", in answer to Snubbin's query about his having read Mr. Pickwick's legal papers, and bowed "to Mr. Pickwick with the reverence which a first client must ever awaken."

●

Sergeant Buzfuz of the Plaintiffs, believes in mocking at the adversary and bullying him into a confession of guilt. His address to the jury as well as his summing up of Mr. Pickwick as "the ruthless destroyer of the domestic oasis in the desert of Goswell Street," for whom "damages, heavy damages, is the only punishment with which you (the Jurors) can visit him....And for those damages she (Mrs. Bardell) now appeals to an enlightened, a high-minded, a right-feeling, a conscientious, a dispassionate, a sympathising, a contemplative jury of her civilised countrymen," is an instance of it. That was the way Sergeant Buzfuz spoke to the jury and those were the times when the claws of Messrs. Dodson and Fogg had remained unpared.

**It was owing to such merciless exposure that legal reforms were instituted and the legal sphere made more human.**

●

Bernard Shaw's lawyer, the son of a hotel waiter, is an advocate of quite another feather. In "You Never Can Tell" Shaw depicts him as "a grotesquely majestic stranger, in a domino and false nose with goggles", answering to the name of Bohun, "In cunning and logic a ruthlessly sharpened one," and raising the impression of majesty to "absolute tremendousness." His views on life and marriage are peculiar: "It's unwise to be born: it's unwise to be married; it's unwise to live, and it's wise to die."

Such has been the meed lawyers have received at the hands of writers. That they are all not despicable and wicked is clear, for do not Ben Jonson and Stevenson and Shaw speak of Justice Clement, Mr. Utterson and Mr. Bohun? If some have spoken disparagingly of them, it has only been done to improve them and to better the world. It is a well-meant act of charity and of good faith, without any malice and free from all bitterness and thought of self.

## *The World's Oldest Seed?*

THE oldest seed ever planted has now grown into a flourishing plant which has recently begun to bloom in America. The plant, as Geoffrey Godsell reported in a BBC programme, is a lotus and it was grown from a seed found by a Japanese biologist who was carrying out excavations in Southern Manchuria during the occupation. He found the seeds, about the size of an olive, dark brown and very hard, amongst decaying matter dating back to the Ice Age which meant that they were probably tens of thousands of years old, possibly as much as fifty thousand.

The biologist who found these ancient seeds gave six of them to an American scientist from the University of California who was visiting Japan after the last war. He took the seeds back to the United States and gave two to the Department of Agriculture. They failed to germinate. The scientist himself induced two to grow but they were attacked by fungus and died. The remaining two were grown in Washington and coaxed forward by the people who run the park. The seeds were so tough that a botanist had to file through the outer skin to let in moisture. The first eagerly-awaited shoots appeared fifteen months ago and throughout the winter the plants were carefully kept in a hothouse. When warm weather came they were put out in a lily pond and have since grown to be three feet tall, with heart-shaped leaves almost a foot across. The plants startled everybody when they produced buds, three on one plant and one on the other, and then the first bud opened and was seen to be pink, with bright yellow stamens. It looked like a cross between a peony and a tulip. The archaic lotus, slightly larger and of a deeper pink than the modern Indian lotus, is living and flourishing proof of the apparent indestructability of plant life.

## *This Monkey Talks Plenty*

Muriel, a little douroucouli monkey, can talk, says her owner, Ernest P. Walker, assistant director of the National Zoological Park.

In the three years that she has lived in the Walker home, Walker has studied the sounds made by Muriel and recorded them on film.

This study has convinced Walker that certain sounds have definite significance as words. In fact he has written a douroucouli-English dictionary.

"Wuk" means danger. A trilling sound made by blowing the lips means good. This is used of food or of people that Muriel likes. "Uh-huh?" with a rising inflection is a question. Another sound means hello, and so on.

Altogether, Muriel has a vocabulary of about 50 words. Walker says.

### DANGER AHEAD?

**Soon, perhaps within the lifetime of many Americans alive today, a tenth of the population will live to be 100 or older. And soon, perhaps within a generation, vigorous men and women of 85 or more will be a substantial group in every community.—Dr. Charles E. Dutchess, medical director of Schenley Laboratories.**

### French Hospitality

"We had been invited to have 'Le Five O'Clock' in this farm, and later we learnt that some of the farmers, who wanted to entertain the English family, had clubbed together to buy half a pound of tea, which passed from farm to farm against the day of the arrival of the strange people who drank this outlandish brew."

Diana Leslie on BBC.

# BUFFER BETWEEN WARRING BLOCS

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

clear to the world that it seeks to avoid commitments to either of the power blocs, and to foster colonial liberation and strive for world peace. This threefold basis is, in essence, the expression of a still rudimentary, but positive peace policy; it is not merely a negative, passive waiting for peace, but action to the best of India's ability.

In the forthcoming session of the United Nations, India will support not only South Africa's non-whites' struggle against the racial policy of Dr. Malan, but every cause that calls for support for a dependent people. It is also certain that there will be an increasing number of concerted moves by the Arab-Asian countries, probably joined by some South American and even European states

**Many of the smaller powers who are increasingly opposed to war preparations are finding India a suitable rallying-point for a Peace grouping.**

Indian diplomacy claims no credit for the formation of this new force, which is a consequence of the situation created by the Power Blocs. But within the group, India takes a serious view of her responsibilities.

### NEHRU SPEAKS OUT

Until recently India has done no more than declare her own intentions. Now, the possibility is emerging in which India, together with certain other countries, could give warning to the Great Powers that there are regions that will not fall in with their strategic plans.

On June 12, Mr. Nehru, speaking of a Third World War, declared:—

"Our policy should be such as to prevent that disaster; secondly, to avoid it; and thirdly even if it comes, to retain a certain position of being able to stop it even after it has started I should like an even wider area in this world—in Asia, let us say—of countries which decided that they will not enter war whatever happens. I should like the countries of Asia, and other countries also—but I speak about our neighbours, the countries of Asia—to make it clear to these warring factions, these great countries who are so exercised by passion against each other, that they will remain cool whatever happens, will not enter the arena of warfare, and will try at least to restrict warfare to other regions, save their region and try to save the rest."

This idea is entirely in harmony with Indian national feeling. It also marks the degree of the change in India's independent thinking. Five years ago Nehru diffidently expressed the view that in a world at war the small powers would not be allowed to remain neutral; India's policy would therefore be to choose the side that best served her interests. Today, India contemplates, not only her own and a regional neutrality, but even the possibility of stopping a war already started.

### AGGRESSIVE PEACE

This aggressive policy of peace, if the expression be permitted, is not always fully appreciated abroad, where Gandhiji's heritage, Nehru's ideology and India's backwardness are seen as a conglomerate of weaknesses that form the basis of India's policy. But the simple fact is that overriding all other issues, India's national interest demands the maintenance of world peace. Only a long period of peace will enable the young state of India to preserve her present social structure and parliamentary form of democracy, her economic self-determination and her political sovereignty.—N.N.P.

# COLUMBUS OF SPACE ALREADY BORN?

John Sternig, public lecturer in astronomy at Northwestern University's Dearborn Observatory, believes space travel will become an actuality before the end of the twentieth century.

"We won't flit from star to star or galaxy to galaxy in the way some comic strip and television drama characters do," he says.

"Children are getting a distorted view of space travel, and parents and teachers don't seem to be doing much to straighten them out."

Sternig says a spaceship would have to travel seven miles a second merely to overcome the earth's gravitational pull.

Assuming that seven miles a second becomes possible, the astronomer says, the moon, Venus and Mars probably would be the limits of travel for quite a while.

"Comic strips to the contrary," says Sternig, "it probably will take about 8 days to reach the Moon, 43 days to get to Venus and 58 days to reach Mars.

Faster speeds probably will depend on the perfection of atomic-powered rockets, he says. While warning against wild conjectures and expectations, Sternig said it was quite likely that the "Columbus of 1992" has already been born and may already be preparing to take off to discover a "really new world."

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# Studying Man From Animals

## LAB EXPERIMENTS FOR PEACEFUL SOCIETY

**WHAT makes us tick? Why are some people prone to cancer, tuberculosis, rheumatic fever, while others manage to by-pass these perils? How can we account for on the one hand, the aggressive bully and, on the other, the limply meek? Do the trick of success and the habit of failure alike depend on inborn qualities, or are they the result of fortuitous circumstances? Is the good mixer born, not made? Likewise the painfully shy? writes Hope Satterthwaith Jex in 'Nature Magazine'.**

More and more, scientists are turning to the world of animals to find the answers to these questions. More and more, scientists realize that in genetics—the study of heredity—may lie the key to many problems.

No scientist could possibly live long enough to trace completely the inheritance of succeeding generations of his own kind. The most he could hope for would be an incomplete record from his grandparents' later years to—with rare good luck—the earliest days of his great grandchildren, a matter of merely six generations.

Some animals, however, have shorter lifespans, and produce off-spring-at more frequent intervals. So, by turning to them, it is possible to obtain an inheritance record that, in the human race, would amount to thousands of years.

Besides, what human family would allow the careful check of tendencies and reactions that the laboratory animal living under controlled conditions, unwittingly affords? Thus we have an increasing interest in genetics laboratories.

Perhaps the best known and the most highly regarded genetics laboratory in the world of science is the Roscoe B Jackson Memorial Laboratory at Bar Harbor, Me.

### PRIDE OF LAB

Pride of the Laboratory is its famous mouse colony. Some 150,000 mice are sent from Bar Harbor each year, to major laboratories all over the world.

**The 50-odd varieties of mice include the oldest inbred strains ever recorded, some of them reaching 225 generations. A human generation being regarded as 33 years, such a family tree in the human race would push back to a date earlier than 5,000 B.C.**

And this record of mice is not a mere listing of ancestors, like the pedigree of a dog or the genealogical tables of the Old Testament. It entails trained observation of qualities, tendencies, individual variations.

Through controlled breeding, the Bar Harbour scientists have developed from the original rootstock unique, inbred strains, each so "purified" that it produces exactly similar creatures. Some of these mice are hairless; others, even by mouse standards, are mere pygmies; some "waltz'" as continually as a dancing dervish; others are abnormally fat.

**Varied colours and colour patterns are found about the colony. And each pattern, each colour, each distinctive trait, is handed down unerringly to succeeding generations.**

### ON RECORD

In their search for the causes of cancer, and for the development of effective weapons with which to combat it, scientists are concerned with the possible role played by inheritance. From the standpoint of inheritance, Bar Harbour mice have pasts that are open books and their futures are as easily read as a crystal gazer's most roseate illusion. In cancer research with mice, investigators need not waste time and effort in tracing inherited background (it already has been established through hundreds of generations) but can devote their attention exclusively to the problem in hand—cancer, its probable cause and long-sought cure.

The Bar Harbor mice are in equal demand for studies of pneumonia, influenza, tuberculosis, polio, yellow fever, rabies and even mental diseases.

### OTHER ANIMALS

Nor are mice the only animals from which the Laboratory has gained fame. There is a colony of inbred guinea pigs, and a colony of approximately 1,000 rabbits representing the greatest variety of known races ever assembled in one laboratory.

**The rabbit colony includes every genetic type known in the United States, ranging from Polish rabbits weighing two pounds at maturity to Flemish giants weighing 20 pounds.**

There are blue-eyed white rabbits; furless, wirehaired, and satin-coated rabbits; sandy coloured, blue, sooty-yellow, and spotted rabbits; rabbits with short, crooked legs; and rabbits whose extreme aggressiveness belies the customary timidity of these creatures. Available to other laboratories, these races have proved of primary importance in studies of rheumatic fever, tuberculosis, cancer and other diseases.

But the Jackson Laboratory is not concerned solely with the production of standardized strains of animals for medical research. It also is interested in the interplay of heredity and environment, in the reactions of both individuals and groups to various social situations

**Conscience, said Darwin, is habit. And a lot of other things may be habit, too, including courtesy, rudeness, temper, fright.**

## EFFECT OF HEREDITY ON BEHAVIOUR

### LINE OF STUDY

As with the individual, so with society. The pattern of its functioning is no more than the sum total of its collective habits. But the basic question challenges scientist and sociologist: Do the foundations of the habit pattern rest on inherited tendency or are they based on chance environment.

Comprehensive study of mankind's reaction to given situations is, for obvious reasons, difficult.

**But scientists have found that, by turning their attention to groups of animals, they may arrive at conclusions that are applicable to the human race itself.**

The Jackson Laboratory has the distinction of having developed the first large-scale long-range research programme of this kind ever attempted. Established seven years ago through grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, this project has already produced results of interests to both geneticist and socioligist.

The programme deals with such qualities as intelligence, aggressiveness, and expression of emotions. Through careful checking of inherited background, early environment, immediate situation and individual reaction, the scientists are providing possible clues to the important questions of why people fight, commit crimes, persecute, hate, fear, lead, follow, or have nervous breakdowns.

### USE OF DOGS

**Dogs have been used in much of this work. Especially in the patterns of their social behaviour dogs parallel human beings rather closely in man's mental and emotional qualities.**

Some 150 adult dogs are kenneled at the Laboratory. They range from Great Danes to Chihuahuas, the pygmies of the dog world. The breeds selected for initial studies include cocker spaniels, wirehaired fox terriers, Scottish terriers, beagles, Shetland sheepdogs and basenjis. The so-called barkless dogs from America.

Some puppies are given identical environments and the development of their inherited traits is scrupulously watched. Breed is balanced against breed; individual against individual. Natural tendencies to be aggressive, timid or friendly can be caught at first budding Other puppies with the same inheritance are placed in widely different environments. Breeds of totally dissimilar inheritance are crossed and their offspring compared with the purebred strains.

After studying the puppies for their emotional heritage, and after watching the effects of varied environments on these inherited tendencies, the scientists turn their attention to the dogs' ability to learn and, equally important, to remember what has been learned.

Nor is physical heritage neglected. Watchful consideration is given to the manner in which the dogs' inherited physical makeup influences their ability to perform various tasks, such as retrieving, tracking and similar accomplishments.

Results to date indicate an hereditary basis for emotional traits and native abilities, yet a wide variation within each breed and an overlapping between breeds.

### COAT COLOURS

To learn about the manner in which physical characteristics are handed down from generation to generation, the Laboratory carries on a breeding experiment concerned with coat colours and patterns, and with irregularities of body form. Four basic colour patterns for the dog have been established—solid dark colour, either black or liver; brindle with dark stripes or a lighter background; sable or tan: and dark coat with tan muzzle chest, feet, eye spots and spot beneath tail.

These types are being crossed to see how they are handed down in a mixed heritage. The inheritance pattern of other characteristics is likewise being studied—such as spotting the dappled coat

**Simian with eye-glasses takes a look at an attractive picture of 'homo sapiens'—and ruminates.**

## *Observation Of Goats Gives Good Results*

curly crossed with straight coat, rough crossed with silky coat, short hair with long.

Through the co-operation of the American Kennel Club the Laboratory has access to the litter records of professional dog breeders throughout the country. More than 3,500 records have already been received and will be compared with the findings of the Laboratory, to provide a wider view of the genetic panorama.

### CATS AND GOATS

In a colony of cats at the Laboratory, attention is being given to the inheritance of such physical characteristics as bob-tails, extra toes and abnormal ears, also the Siamese colour pattern and its relation to other coat colours. Through careful crossing, a Siamese with red points has already been produced.

**And a flock of goats, as well as several strains of mice, afford opportunity for study of group behaviour and the development of such traits as leadership and fighting.**

An illuminating angle to the problem of mental health has emerged from the study of two populations of mice, each with a very different heritage. Raised in identical environments, the groups were allowed to form their own social systems.

**One group formed a society which might be described as the sociologist's dream-come-true. Its members are busy and happy, get along well together, produce numerous and healthy offspring.**

**The other group presents a different and dismal picture. Unstable is the only word for its social structure.**

**Its members fight and bicker constantly, their offspring are few and poor. The same environment, the same opportunities, but they have widely different inheritance and vastly different temperaments and offspring.**

To test the effect of frustration on fighting behaviour the Laboratory turned to its flock of goats. The goats were first graded as to aggressiveness. The feeding experiments were begun. Sometimes the food was scattered over their enclosure in liberal quantities. This made for less fighting since every goat had plenty of food and room in which to eat it.

At other times the goats were kept without food till they got fairly hungry. Then two at a time they were taken out and fed within sight of the still hungry remainder. But these pairs did not find eating conditions as easy as heretofore. The food was placed on a board only six inches square, or in a bucket into which only one goat could get his head.

**The results were illuminating. Dominance was found to be a habit. Likewise subordination. Goats in the habit of throwing their weight around were more belligerent than ever. Goats who usually yielded still refused to fight for their rights, even when driven by hunger.**

As a general rule, older animals dominated over younger. And this was reflected in the pairings. A younger goat might turn submissively away from the food when driven off by an older comrade. But, when paired with a still younger goat over whom he was accustomed to dominate, he would see to it that he got the larger share.

### TOWARDS PEACE

The scientists point out the apparent similarity to the man who takes out on his dog his employer's unfairness and the scolded child who beats up his younger brother.

**They suggest the possibility that, since aggression — judging from the goats — appears to be a habit, training may have its uses in promoting a peaceful society.**

Dogs, goats and guinea pigs, rabbits, mice and cats, all work unwittingly at the Jackson Laboratory to further comprehension of animal makeup, a comprehension that may eventually help find the answer to human needs and human problems.

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